

LOUIS XV. AND GROVER I.

STRAY THOUGHTS OF A SOCIALIST.—CAPITALIST GOVERNMENTS LIKE WRECKED SHIPS IN MID-OCEAN.—THE MIDDLE CLASS FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN LOST IN THE STORM.

Some Interesting Criticisms on Prof. Ely's Works.

Not one of the constitutional governments of the world, either republic or monarchic, but what is demonstrating its inability to deal with existing social conditions. In England the Government (meaning the Liberal party in power) is on the point of dissolution; those of both France and Germany resemble

Ships in Mid-Ocean Without Any Rudder. And last, but not least, is the Government of the United States, openly confessing through its President in a late message its inability to meet and solve existing economic problems. In fact, there is a close analogy between President Cleveland and Louis XV., when confronted with an empty treasury. Each proposed extensive loans, the burdens of which were to be shifted onto the shoulders of future generations. Both seemed controlled by the same idea, viz., "after us the deluge." The governments of today are trying to administer the affairs of the people by the same methods that may have been practicable

Before the Advent of Consolidated Capital and Machine Production.

They seem to think that the affairs of a people living under monopoly production and distribution can be administered the same as under individual production and distribution. They do not seem to comprehend the fact that the world at the close of the Nineteenth Century is confronted by different social conditions and problems than any before in its history; that, though capital and monopoly in some form may have existed for hundreds and thousands of years, the machine as a factor in production is the child of this century; that our ancestors produced for use, while we of to-day produce for sale; that under the individual system of production the laborer could always purchase with his products the equivalent of what he had produced; but that under the present capitalistic wage system he on the average does not receive in wages more than

One-Third the Value of That Which His Labor Has Created;

hence his inability to purchase back the equivalent of his own product, and finally that nothing but the abolishment of private capital and the wage system and the substitution of the collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution will solve the economic problems of to-day.

Will Grover Be an Angel Bye and Bye?

If acts, not motives, are to be the passport to the world of eternal bliss, in the great beyond, then there can be no doubt but what Cleveland, Harrison, Carlisle, Sherman, etc., will be admitted without hesitation, as they are doing more than the combined forces of Socialism to usher in the "Co-Operative Commonwealth." Only on the ruins of middle-class privileges can this commonwealth be successfully established, and as these men are doing all in their power to reduce this class to the level of the proletariat, by their efforts in the interest of the monopolies, trusts and combines, hence the reader can readily see that as instruments in the hands of evolution they are helping to create the conditions that will hasten the day of economic equality. When, through present systems of taxation and extortion, the great middle class, viz., the small farmers, retail merchants and capitalists,

Shall Have Been Reduced to Wage-Earners,

or a propertyless condition, the funeral bell of private capitalism will have already been rung, and the social revolution will have gained such a momentum that no power on earth can hinder its progress. Then the battle will be waged between those who have and those who have not, and as the latter class will be in the vast majority, and as the progress of the race will depend upon their emancipation, all can see what the ultimate result will be if the world is to evolve a higher condition.

Benjamin Kidd's New Book.

All who are interested in the social question should, if possible, read "Social Evolution," by the above named author. The book is peculiar in that the writer, who claims to be an evolutionist, and that "Society has been and still is to be evolved to a higher state along the line of evolution combats Spencer at nearly every point on the social problem, and yet is not willing to accept the claims of Socialists," but on the contrary has devised a way of his own by and through which the race he claims has been and will be elevated morally and materially. In one chapter of his book he attempts to prove that "there is no rational sanction for

progress." In another that all religions are ultra-rational and that man, through his ultra-rational religious beliefs, finds an ultra-rational sanction for his defense of the social systems that crucify the many that the few may be evolved to a more perfect state and through these few the race to a higher plain. He contends that all altruistic sentiment grows out of religion, and that all social reform

in this grows out of the altruistic sentiment. Or, in other words, the rational evolution of the race grows out of and is based upon an ultra-rational religion.

Strange Reasoning, Is It Not?

In one place in his book he admits that man is a creation of his environments. To us it would seem, if the latter be true, that man's social condition controls to a great extent his ethical sentiments, and he in turn his religious beliefs, or we might say that the religions of all people have for their basis their social condition, instead of their condition being a result of their religion. The ecclesiastics seem to think Mr. Kidd has made a great hit.

The Henry Clay of American Economies.

In this connection we desire to say a few words in regard to Prof. Ely's new book, entitled "Socialism: Its Nature, Strength and Weakness," in which the author attempts to show there is a golden mean between scientific socialism and the present social system. After a careful perusal of its contents we are at a loss to know

Why the Author Has Not Been Fully Converted to Socialism

by his own arguments, as in nearly every objection presented by him he has at the same time furnished the evidence to rebut the objection. He, as well as Mr. Kidd, admits nine-tenths of the indictments of the Socialists against the present social order, and in the next place freely confesses that many of the objections offered by him to Socialism already exist. In fact, taken as a whole, we consider the book one of the strongest indictments of the present system that has been presented in a long time, and at the same time

An Unanswerable Argument in Favor of Socialism.

He deplores the non-ethical character of scientific Socialism and the efforts of its advocates to convert the contest into a class struggle, seeming to forget, according to his own figures, that where the fight has been carried along these lines Socialism is to-day meeting with its greatest success, and that purely ethical Socialism, viz., Christian Socialism, is rapidly losing ground. His main objection is that Socialism, with its tendency to economic equality, would work against the establishment of an intellectual aristocracy, not seeming to comprehend the fact that it is immaterial to the proletariat whether he be robbed by a Gould, Pullman, Cleveland, Spencer or Darwin. What he objects to is being robbed at all. Finally, he seems to lose sight of the fact that Socialists lay no claim to being the cause of the conditions

That Are Rapidly Making Socialism an Economic Necessity.

On the contrary, they point out these conditions and the fact that in the not distant future the collectivity must own and control the corporations of the coun-

try, would they prevent the corporations owning and controlling the collectivity. They stand in the attitude of the signal service officer, who, after studying carefully the atmospheric conditions, predicts with certainty the coming of a storm or devastating cyclone. He is not responsible for the cyclone nor the conditions that cause it. He simply points to the fact that these conditions will produce certain results.

If we have interpreted aright the teachings of scientific Socialists, the following are their claims as to

The Way Socialism Will Be Evolved.

- 1. It will evolve out of pre-existing conditions that will make its adoption an economic necessity.
2. It will evolve along the line of least resistance, as do all other forces in nature.
3. This line is now being constructed with lightning rapidity by its enemies, the capitalists; not by its friends, the Socialists.
4. It will not come to stay until this line is so perfectly constructed as to offer less resistance than any other to social evolution.
5. It will never come as the result of an altruistic sentiment in the minds of a majority of the people favorable to Socialism; but as the easiest way by which the social condition of the people can be

Evolved to a Higher or More Perfect State.

- 6. The ethical or altruistic sentiment necessary for the successful perpetuation of Socialism will evolve out of the changed social conditions, and not the social conditions out of the altruistic sentiment.
7. "Man is what his environments make him.
8. This being true, out of this changed altruistic sentiment caused by the changed social conditions will evolve the most perfect religious system in the history of the world, as it will then be easier to keep than to break the golden rule.
9. This line of least resistance will not be completed until the people are reduced to two classes, viz., the proletariat and plutocracy. Not until the middle class shall have become extinct.
10. Socialists are doing little if anything to hasten the conditions that will make Socialism an economic necessity.
11. Their duty consists in pointing out the economic tendency of the age and in preparing the public mind for the change that will take place under the social revolution.
12. Socialists have no fight with individuals, but only against existing economic systems, and the advocates of such systems."
H. S. ALEY, M. D. Lincoln, Neb.

Fifty years ago the working people played no role whatever in the political struggles of the nation. The wage slaves were looked upon as mere beasts of burden. To-day the working classes have become a political power, in fact the only political power that endangers the position of the political monopolists and oppressors. Think of it! French Chamber of Deputies: 90 Socialists; German Reichstag: 46 Socialists; Belgian Parliament: 24 Socialists; Italian Parliament: 6 Socialists; British Parliament: 3 Socialists; American Congress



MAY DAY ADDRESS.

DELIVERED BY COMRADE G. METZLER ON MAY 1 AT THE PHILADELPHIA LABOR LYCEUM.

The International Labor Day the Product of Socialism.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are assembled here to celebrate in common with the class-conscious workmen of the whole civilized world this grand May 1st demonstration. This demonstration has assumed, in the course of a few years, considerable dimensions. In every civilized country, wherever workmen are organized to resist the tyranny of the Capitalist class, both politically and economically, they demonstrate to-day. In many places in France and in Germany factories are closed, and the workmen assemble in great mass meetings to discuss economic and political topics. This May demonstration has, in a different form, revived the old International Workingmen's Association founded by Karl Marx. The economic and political views of the workmen are essentially different from those of thirty years ago.

The many so-called Socialist "schools" existing in these years belong to history. To-day we do not recognize different "schools" of Socialism. Throughout the whole world, wherever Socialists are organized in political parties, there is but one school of Socialism—the scientific Socialism as taught by our great teachers, Marx and Engels. Socialists are no longer confined to their rooms concocting "systems" by which to reform and to model human society. They have learned that the existing political organizations and the relations between man and man, political and economic oppressions, are the result of certain economic conditions of society. They have learned that this construction of society cannot be replaced at will by something entirely different and opposed to the essential features of this construction, but that this economic construction

Forms the Basis for a Reconstruction of Society

under new political institutions and new conceptions of right and justice in regard to the social relations of mankind. This demonstration in its present magnitude, in its universal harmony and accord concerning principles and tactics is a Mene Tekel to the ruling class. It speaks in a manner not to be misunderstood, that an imposing army of the disinherited class of society, united in common suffering, is marching toward a common goal, guided by common principles and tactics which will, ere long, expropriate the ruling class—the confiscators of the fruits of our labor. It may not be inappropriate to relate briefly the origin of this international demonstration. Many believe still that it is of American origin, and that the American Federation of Labor gave birth to the idea. This is, however, an error. The idea was not conceived in this country, but in France. It is not of Trades Union, but of Socialist origin. It was in the year of 1889, the Centennial of the great French revolution, when all Labor organizations of France affiliated with the French So-

cialist Labor Party, sent delegates to the authorities of the principal cities in France presenting their cahiers, a list of economic and political demands, that the idea was suggested to Raymond Lavigne of Bordeaux, a member of the French Socialist Labor Party, and Secretary-General of the Syndicats (Trade Unions) of France, to make a similar demonstration every year, not only in France, but throughout the world.

His Plan Was at Once Approved

of by Paul Lafargue, Jules Guesde and other leaders of the French Socialists. But as the German Socialists were still under the brutal rule of Bismarck's anti-Socialist laws and in the principal cities under the "anti-Socialist Seize," Lavigne desired to ascertain the opinion and position of Bebel and Liebknecht, whether such a move in Germany would not jeopardize the already precarious position of the valiant Socialists. The answer of Bebel and Liebknecht was, however, brief and heroic: "It matters little whether the danger will increase. The demonstration commands itself. It will be made. The German comrades will do their duty as international Socialists."

Thus the demonstration was inaugurated, and later ratified by the International Congress of Socialists held in Paris July 14, 1889.

It has become a custom to review on this occasion the state of the movement in the various countries. I will allude to it, but briefly. Everyone who follows the political events in the various countries, if only in a cursory manner, knows what gigantic strides have been made in France, in Belgium, in Germany, etc., by the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialists in Germany have dethroned their bitter enemy, Bismarck, and compelled the Government to withdraw the anti-Socialist laws. In France our comrades have forced President Perier to resign. In Belgium our comrades have gained such success that it made the party upon one stroke the relatively strongest Socialist party of all countries in Europe. In Italy the ruling power plays Va Boque. A reign of terror has been inaugurated by the Government. The best and most noble men have been sent to prison on long terms. But wait for the next general elections. Everything points to a political catastrophe in that country. Crispi will fall, as Bismarck fell. In England the ice has been broken. It has marched into line. England has its Independent Labor Party which contends for Parliamentary seats, and its Social-Democratic Federation. There the workmen, too, begin to realize the effectiveness of the political power, as against the senility of the pure and simple Trades Unions methods. With England solidly organized for the Independent Socialist political action, Monsieur le Bourgeois will have to tremble for his laurels. And in America things are not as discouraging as some near-sighted and timid people would make us believe. Not that the Socialist Labor Party has enlisted thousands of new members of late. We have not elected representatives to the various legislative bodies, as our European comrades have done. We cannot yet govern cities, as our comrades in France.

Nevertheless We Have Made a Magnificent Progress

toward revolutionizing the minds of hundreds of thousands of formerly narrow-minded and awfully conceited "Sovereigns" of this country. We have made such an advance, if not with, then in spite of the working class. American workmen cannot help becoming Socialists, whether they want to or not. Our Capitalists are doing admirable work in that direction. They hammer into the hardest skull economic facts, and they clear away in "remarkable fashion the cob-webs of such fossil ideas as political equality, individual liberty, etc., etc., decorations of Capitalist society, which have become too shabby and time-worn as to serve as attractions for clear-minded people. "There are no classes in America" was echoed from one end of the country to the other, and many a pure and simpler was ready at any time to take an oath on it. But the Capitalist press have told our workmen during the great strikes of recent years that the issue now before the American people was, whether the Capitalist class or the class of the workmen should rule in this country. This is, indeed, a laudable candidness on the part of the Capitalist press. This is unmistakably the only question in every Capitalist country. It is a fight for social supremacy. America is in a feverish, social unrest. Economic, not political, questions are at present, and will in the future, keep political parties alive. We witness a Social and Economic Revolution in America at Present. Don't be mistaken about the form it assumes, and the cloak it is draped in. They tell you the question is gold or silver. But we see at the bottom of it: Rule or ruin. Rule or ruin of a historically doomed would-be Capitalist class. Rule or ruin of the big Capitalist monsters. Whose rule or ruin will it be? This is no question for Socialists. We know that the small consumption shopkeeper and boss will be ruined, and we know also that the big Capitalist monster will, for a time at least, rule. Such it is ordained by the majesty of historic evolution. No power is strong enough to bring back to life that which nature's curse has caused to die. Let us consider briefly the raison d'etre of this demonstration. In the present Capitalist society—"Capitalist" because all that which we include in the collective name Capital forms the basis for absolute rule—men are divided into two classes: those who possess everything necessary for the sustenance of life, as well as everything requisite for the production of such necessities of life; while the other class, the majority, is absolutely destitute of everything. This minority class that rules to-day has not always been the ruling class. It had its predecessors. The accumulation of wealth and the perfection of the instruments of Labor placed into the hands of the Capitalists the weapons with which to subdue the feudal rulers. This development and perfection of the means of production was not arrested with the advent of the capitalists to power. Capitalists are a unit against the working class. But amongst themselves there is a constant strife for social supremacy. The strongest will survive, the weakest will die. Thus the number of the rulers is decreased, the number of the ruled increased. Many parasites produce the means for their destruction. Torula cerevisiae, the yeast fungus, for example, produces alcohol. And when the alcohol reaches 20 degrees in a fermenting solution the fungus dies. The parasite Capitalist Likewise Produces the Means for His Destruction. He impoverishes the working class. He causes a social fermentation, which, at a certain degree, will terminate in his destruction. The bare fact of this international demonstration is an indication that the fermentation in human society has already attained a high degree. America has for a long time enjoyed a peculiar position in the world. This peculiar position was the cause of our so-called "booms." America has for a long time fed the whole world. Our farm products were shipped everywhere, and gold streamed back to our shores. This peculiar position has come to an end. Europe needs no longer go to America alone for foodstuffs. Australia, India, Argentina and other countries are capable to provide for it. The industries have developed to such a degree that the home market is unable to absorb the product. American manufacturers are seeking foreign markets. That means underselling a foreign competitor; it means also reduction of wages at home. Commercial and industrial crises is the result. We have recently witnessed one of enormous proportions. We are still suffering from it. No doubt it will in time abate somewhat. But it will never entirely disappear any more. Wages will be increased somewhat here and there, but they will not obtain their former height. Under these conditions It Will Be Our Duty as Socialists to demonstrate again and again to the workmen of this country the fallacy of their exclusive Trades Unions organizations. We must again and again show them the necessity of adopting such measures as have been decided upon by all Socialist Labor parties the world over—to take from the Capitalist class the political power, the rule over the State. Philadelphia, Pa. G. METZLER, M. D.

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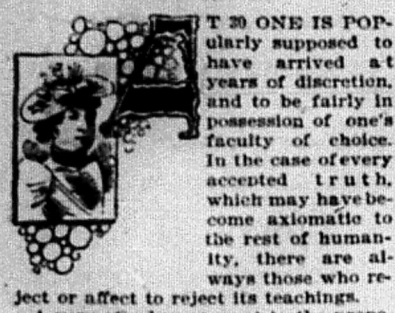
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Philadelphia, Pa. G. METZLER, M. D.



# MISS PENELOPE PAINE.



Every glance he got at the young man's discomfited face was a tribute to his own triumph.

But no one state of affairs can last forever, least of all such a strained one as this. It has been said before that Mr. Paine was an enthusiastic odd-fellow and it was his devotion to the duties of that order that first made him relax his vigilance. It was to be a banner night, with the initiation of some ten or a dozen candidates as its leading feature, and in the depths of his innermost soul the old man longed to go. But prudence said no. Painfully he argued it out with himself. Was his duty to the lodge less important than his duty to his daughter?

Then visions of the society in session and the frightened candidates came before his eyes. He laughed to himself, for his hardened old tyrant had not lost all his taste for fun. But Penelope passing through the room made him sober again as he thought of all the possibilities that might arise from leaving her alone. Then his apologetic mind Gal 1½ follows.

In these belligerent days the girl of leaving her alone. Then his apologetic mind said: "One night can't do any harm. You can leave her alone this one time and, after all, Ned Holburn will be at the meeting, too; he'll want to see the men initiated." He hesitated and was lost, and, after seeing Penelope securely locked in, he set off for his love.

But love has won the reputation of laughing at locksmiths, and, embodied in the person of Ned Holburn, he went knocking at Penelope's window. Something in the character of the tap or some subtle intuition which only love inspires told her who it was and she forgot her timidity enough to raise the sash and opened the shutter a little.

"It's me, Ned," said the ungrammatical Holburn, eagerly, and there was a note of deep pleading in his voice as he added:

"It's our only chance, darling. Get your hat and climb out of the window. I've got a chair here for you to get down on."

Penelope said nothing and through the darkness her face was not visible, but a moment's pause told him that she demurred.

"You won't refuse me, little one," he pleaded. "This will be our last chance and if we let it slip we shall be separated forever. You can trust me, dearest; don't hesitate any longer."

Penelope went away from the window for a moment, and when she returned she had her hat tied on and a shawl thrown about her shoulders. Her heart was beating very swiftly as she stepped out of the window on the chair and into the arms of her waiting lover. Holburn was a thorough-going fellow, and he had his buggy waiting at the fence. They got in, he exultant, and the girl all tremulous, and away they went across the river to the old minister, who was already famous for marrying runaway couples from three counties.

In the meantime the grocer, not finding Holburn, who was a regular and devoted attendant, at lodge meeting, had grown uneasy and suspicious. A vague foreboding, which gradually grew into a terrible fear, filled his mind. When he could endure the suspense no longer he was excused and started for home. He had hardly entered the yard when an open shutter flapping listlessly on its hinges arrested his attention and his heart sunk within him. Penelope, he thought, would never leave a shutter that way under any conditions. The key gave forth a hollow, lonesome sound as he turned it in the lock and the sound of his footsteps on the floor was altogether weird and unusual.

"Penelope," he called, with a trembling voice, "Oh, Penelope."

But only the echoes answered him, and the unwelcome truth thrust itself upon him that Penelope was gone. He went outside and sitting down upon the step bowed his head in his hands. Just then the sound of wheels fell on his ear and a buggy was driven up and halted at the gate.

Then a man helped a woman to alight. The grocer recognized her and ran down the steps, crying:

"Penelope, Penelope, ain't you ashamed—you've been riding—"

But here the voice of Holburn broke in:

"We're married," he said.

"Huh!" cried the old man.

"Yes, sir."

"Well, well, Penelope Paine—"

"Holburn," said Ned, proudly.

"Penelope," went on the old man, ignoring his son-in-law, "I never would have thought it of you."

The girl was silent, frightened and tearful.

"And you, Ned Holburn, to think of you being a brother in the same lodge and all of that and then playing me such a dirty trick!"

"I guess I'm able to keep a wife," said the young man, sullenly.

"Able to keep her; able to keep her! That ain't it; it's the way you got her, Penelope Paine, after all the raising I've been giving you, do you realize what you have done? You've been guilty of eloping, do you hear?"

"That's all right, father-in-law," said Holburn. "Penelope's past 30 now and she'll soon come to know her mind. When she comes to know it I hope she won't change; if she doesn't she'll never regret this elopement," and he kissed her.

**TYPES.**

Pitt had a fiery red face and a terrible scowl.

Philip the Great of Macedon had a large mole on his neck.

Tasso's features were regular and pleasing but he had a wild eye.

Haydn had a long nose, an almost invariable peculiarity of genius.

Charles I wore a pointed beard, in the style known as the Vandike.

Chaucer looked like a dandy, the impression being intensified by his dress.

Vespaian had a large, red face, with high cheek bones and heavy chin.

Addison had regular and quite pleasing features, unmarked by dissipation.

The Duke of Wellington had a great Roman nose and a stern, forbidding face.

Pope's features were small and delicate. All his life he was pale and looked sickly.

Napoleon III had a dull, almost stupid, face. He generally seemed half asleep.

Vitellius had very gross features. He is said to have weighed over 250 pounds.

There are sections of the country that are especially adapted to growing certain crops, and under such conditions those crops should be grown. Kalamazoo, Mich., celery culture is an illustration of the wisdom of this.

# FOR WOMAN AND HOME

## CURRENT NOTES OF FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Newest Goods Run to Striped Effects—Rhinstone Buckles and Ornaments—A White Satin Bodice Covered with Gulpure—Sweet Jackets—Notes.



THE newest goods run much to striped effects. Muslins that are in accord with this style can be enhanced by laying bright ribbon along every third or fourth stripe. Cheap ribbon will suffice if a pretty effect for only a few wearables is wanted. But she who is wise will select an all-silk ribbon in a good strong silk. In which case the muslin, ribbon and all can go to the wash as often as necessary. When, in the search for stuffs, the striped fallies are reached all need of tricks like that just described for increasing the beauty of the goods is left far behind. Proof of it is given in this illustration, which portrays a dress of white faille striped with pale green. The front breadth of the wide godet skirt is bordered on each side with lace scarfs ending in bows fastened near the hem with chrysanthemums. The bodice is draped with a point de ficu whose ends are tucked into the high Louis XVI. belt, and the latter is ornamented with four rhinstone buckles. At the shoulders there are full sprays of vari-colored chrysanthemums. These rhinstone buckles and ornaments are still quite correct. Indeed, so brilliant are many of these stones and so accustomed is the public grown to the sight of rhinstone and paste worn with all the confidence that only real diamonds used to inspire, that many a dame possessing only a modest

skirt with fancy waist is being overdone. Far from it! It prevails everywhere, and the idea has its artistic excuse. The object is to concentrate all attention on the beauty of the woman and of the toilet above the waist. After fashion has allowed and encouraged this trick—as by the wear of hoops—the present method is surely the better. The skirt is almost invariably of crepon, silk crepon sharing humbly with wool crepon the measure of popularity allowed to the weave. For the demi-train and the swirling skirt satin is more approved. A velvet skirt is very rarely seen unless skirt and bodice are matched. A soft bag-like vest in the front of gowns is a much favored accessory. Satin is the usual material, but crepon, crepe, chiffon, lace, silk, brocade and velvet are all permissible. White seems at present to be the only color used, no matter what the shade or material of the bodice or the occasion for its wear.

## THE VARIED VERNAL MODES.



array of the genuine thing, gains credit for having a big store of gems by judicious mixing of paste with the real. So long as she resists the impulse to pass very big mock stones for diamonds she may be suspected by her dearest friend without being caught. The frivolous child of operative or theatrical fortune who astonishes her public by a display of all her jewels at once sets the fashion for many society dames, whose own good taste does not forbid, and now it is more usual than it should be for a woman attired in high-necked and long-sleeved reception dress to make her gown a blaze of gems. It is especially the fashion to follow the line of an imaginary cut-out with a glittering row of baubles.

**White Satin Bodice.**

A white satin bodice is shown here which is covered with gulpure and draped front and back with lavender satin, the drapery being garnished at



the back with three rhinstone buttons. The lavender satin sleeves have gulpure cuffs and ribbon trimmings. The skirt accompanying this is of the lavender stuff, is moderately wide and has two correct plaits in back trimmed with bows and festoons of the same shade of satin ribbon.

Don't think that the fashion of black

they are susceptible of such modifications that last season's dresses may be rearranged and pass muster with the new ones.—New York Ledger.

**To Season Meat or Fish.**

A marinade is a kind of pickle which is used to season meats and fish either before or after they are cooked. To prepare cooked marinade put into a stewpan two tablespoonfuls of butter, two of chopped bacon, three each of chopped onion, carrot and celery, one clove of garlic, one bay leaf, and one sprig each of thyme and parsley. Let them cook slowly for twenty minutes, then add three gills of vinegar and one of water, one teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Simmer for twenty minutes, then strain and cool. This marinade is particularly nice for cutlets of game and poultry and for fish.

**Fashion Notes.**

A stylish dress of pale-green crepon has a round skirt, very wide at the hem, and a trimming of velvet ribbon set in at the waist line and drawn down over the skirt about one-half the distance, where it meets very large bows with loops and ends. There are eight of these bands around the skirt, four on either side.

A dress of India mull with stripes of embroidery has a corselet belt made of five bands of ribbon. These are gathered into a series of loops at the back, and from this belt fall five ends of ribbon, spreading over the back of the skirt. The sleeves are finished with very large bows, and there is a ribbon collar with a bow at the back of the neck.

White linen collars and cuffs are again in favor for ladies' wear. Some of the new skirt waists have adjustable collars and cuffs that may be laundered like those worn by men. This has advantages as collars on the garment do not do up as easily as those that are detached.

Black satin and moire skirts will be worn with velvet waists as soon as the wrap can be discarded. One of the favorite waists is of black velvet with satin sleeves. Another is of dark blue velvet with velvet sleeves and a profusion of jet garniture.

A dress with low corsage has a ruching of chrysanthemum leaves at the upper edge. These petals are taken from the artificial flowers and sewed on to a band. They make a very pretty and becoming trimming.

# CORNER OF ODDITIES.

## SOME STRANGE SAYINGS AND ECCENTRIC DOINGS.

Events and Conditions Out of the Ordinary—The New Man—Betrayed by Instinct—The Large Flying Squirrel.



OW, Tommy, dear, just run downstairs and get your papa's shawl; I mustn't make your mother wait—we're going to the ball. I left her in the dining-room at her cigars and wine; She looks so brave and manly in that new dress suit of mine.

To-night I should have worn it, Tom, but Sarah's sage decree declares your mother's bull dress is the very thing for me. To-night I put my male attire forever on the shelf, and assume the airs and graces of my feminine self.

Oh, I hear you mistress calling, and it's getting pretty late. A touch of rouge, some powder there, and set my hip pads straight. I'm coming! Ta, ta, sonny. Now your papa'll cut a dash. And he'll show 'em how a married man can make and keep a mash.

**The Large Flying Squirrel.**

The large red flying squirrel is interesting, but not beautiful. It is wholly nocturnal, and, like most nocturnal animals, is extremely surly and spiteful if disturbed in the daytime. It is as large as a cat, with a face like a rabbit. Its coloring is extremely brilliant for a mammal, and in general appearance it resembles some curious monster in a Chinese painting. The fur is a rich and deep chestnut on its back, light chestnut below, its head white and its eye a dull pale gray.

The wide parachute membrane between its legs is covered with fur, and its tail is long, thickly furred and round. The squirrel does not "fly" in the proper sense of the word, but in the forest its parachute membrane answers its purpose almost equally as well as wings. It runs with a wonderful agility up the trunk of a tree and to the end of a branch, and then takes a flying leap, with its limbs extended to the utmost and the wide flesh membrane stretched. This "aerial slide" carries it forward and downward to a horizontal distance of perhaps forty or fifty yards, and it is noticed that, as in the case of birds when making use of their powers of descent with fixed pinions, the squirrel throws itself upward and ascends slightly at the close of the "flight," perching on the bough it aims at with all the lightness of a pigeon descending from a tower to some point upon the roof below.

**Aged Groom Slept in the Barn.**

Duluth, Minn., Special.—Jesse Weidmann, an aged and wealthy resident of Hartford, Todd county, is convinced that a marriage between May and December is not the correct thing. He is 70 years old and a short time ago led to the altar Frances Skinner, a miss of 16. Their happiness lasted precisely one week, and now Weidmann is suing for a divorce. The wedding was the swiftest event ever seen in Todd county, for the groom is the most wealthy man in the county and holds mortgages on a vast amount of the farming property which his neighbors occupy. Saturday last the whole country was thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that all was over between the couple, and that a legal separation would follow. It is alleged that a few days after the ceremony Mrs. Weidmann brought a male friend to the house, made her husband sleep in the barn, and that a plan was put in operation to force the old man to make over all of his property to his wife.

**Instinct Betrayed Him.**

A curious story is told by a Vienna correspondent of London News. A young man, the representative of a large firm, who carries a large sum of money with him, recently spent the night at a hotel at Presburg. As usual he remained some time smoking in bed. Suddenly the burning cigar fell to the floor. He bent over to extinguish it when he saw a hand projected from under the bed put the cigar out. It made him very uncomfortable. He lay awhile, and then, saying aloud, "How very cold; I shall get my coat," he jumped out of bed, flew to the door and cried for help. The would-be robber was caught. He confessed he knew the occupant of the room had money, which he hoped to get while he slept. He had been a fireman formerly, and could not resist the impulse to extinguish the burning cigar.

**Missing Student Is Heard From.**

Elkhart, Ind., Special.—Senator Chas. Beardsley's son, Carl, whose mysterious disappearance from Michigan university last fall, created great interest, and who left there taking with him only the clothes he had on, has been heard from. His mother received a letter from him recently written at San Francisco, in which he says he is doing well there and will never return. He says he left the university because he was disappointed over his studies. He was a student in the civil engineering department. Detectives scoured the country for him, but no trace of him could ever be found. He and his mother were joint owners of large property interests here, but owing to his disappearance she could not do anything with it. He is thought to have been demented when he left college.

**A Family Dead in an Hour.**

A Johannesburg correspondent sends a ghastly message concerning a series of fatalities at Watertown, whereby a resident lost his whole family in the space of an hour. Three children left the house to go to their father, a farmer, who was in a field near the house. The three put their hands in a crotch of the rocks to obtain birds' eggs. In this crevice was a deadly snake, which bit all three. Two of them died before the third could get home to tell what had happened. The mother, frantic with grief, tried to lift the third

child on a horse to gallop for help. She pushed him too far; he fell over on the other side, fractured his skull and died instantly. The mother re-entered the house and found a fourth child had fallen into the bath and been drowned. The whole family died within an hour.

**Fire in the Mountain's Bowels.**

A party of hunters who were recently on the Nanawoyd mountain, which is the wildest part of the Choctaw nation, saw smoke up the mountain, and, thinking to make a camp, proceeded to the place. Arriving there, they found that the smoke was issuing from a fissure in the rock, which was so hot they could not stand on it. A strong odor of sulphur pervaded the atmosphere and occasional detonations were heard. An old Indian was informed of the discovery. He said that the smoke and the same noises were heard in 1832 when the Choctaws went to that country. A further investigation will be made, as veins of silver have been found at the base of the burning mountain.

**Lightning with Snow.**

Colorado is experiencing a snow and wind storm which bids fair to prove the worst since the memorable one of March, 1891, said a January special from Denver. Heavy thunder and vivid flashes of lightning accompanied the beginning of the storm. The velocity of the wind just before daybreak was 48 miles an hour.

**Stones weighing thirty-five pounds** were carried thirty feet by the wind. The tramway and cable companies are having great difficulties in moving cars. During the early part of the day trains on the railroads east and west were running on time, but the night trains are considerably delayed. The storm is rapidly advancing southeastward, and tomorrow the indications are that Texas and the Gulf states will get a touch of it.

**Men Will Be Excluded.**

The board of control of the Woman's college of Baltimore has issued an order which will bar men from the exhibits to be given by the gymnasium classes. In their gymnasium exercise the young ladies wear a pair of wide Turkish trousers. They have noticed that the attendance of young men has been steadily increasing, and it was for this reason they asked for the new order. The order is also to apply to amateur theatrical entertainments, in which some of the young ladies necessarily assume male characters. Those of the girls who think their sisters entirely too prudish went about the college today with crape on their arms and dressed President Goucher's china-dog in mourning.

**He Relishes Nails and Tacks.**

New Haven, Conn., Special.—Yale students and professors were surprised today by an exhibition given at the medical school by Sam Harrison, who poses as the human ostrich. Harrison is 23 years old. Before the exhibition he showed 7½ chest expansion. He began by eating broken glass, and followed it up with several lathe nails, four inch screws and seventy-five ordinary tacks. He next bit off the blades of two pocketknives and swallowed them, drinking a glass of water after each act. At the close of the exhibition Harrison showed a chest expansion of five inches. He offered to allow any reputable physician to cut him open for \$250.

**Hung in a Tree.**

A peculiar and fatal accident befell George Brady, son of Nathaniel Brady, of Homing Falls, W. Va., recently. Young Brady was riding a frisky young horse, and the animal ran off with him. Passing under a large apple tree growing by the roadside, the boy's neck was caught in the forks of two large limbs, and his neck forced up into the crotch of the limbs. The horse was going very rapidly, and the force drew his neck into the forks of the limbs so tight as to hold him there, strangling him, and causing death before assistance arrived, although several persons were near at hand. The horse ran on, leaving the boy hanging by the neck.

**Saw the Battle of Waterloo.**

There has just died in Whitechapel (London) infirmary at the age of 90 Mrs. Todd, whose father was killed at the battle of Waterloo, and who herself was there at the time. Not very long ago Mrs. Todd was asked if she remembered the battle. "Remember it? Indeed I do," was the reply. "I see the duke now, when I think of it; and I hear the drum—the horrible drum—that called the men to battle. I was only a child of 10, and many things I was told of afterward I never knew at that time. But the music and the drums, and the noise of the guns and the soldiers' dashing past—all this is as if I saw and heard it now."

**Pleasure of Yawning Gone.**

Miss Cora Hull of Steubenville, Ohio, is in a sorry predicament. The other morning when she awoke she threw back her head and yawned, and at the same time something snapped and a sharp pain shot through her head. Her mouth was stretched wide open, and she could not shut it. A physician discovered that she had dislocated her jaw, and pressed it back to the proper place. She will have to be careful the physicians say, how she laughs or yawns in the future, as the tendons being weakened, the accident is likely to occur again.

**Strange Story of Adventure in Mexico.**

Charles C. Warren, formerly foreman of the Canadian Pacific railroad, tells a strange story of adventure and captivity. He went to Mexico eleven years ago to seek his fortune, locating a gold mine at Yucatan. He says the mine proved rich and bandits took his elixir boxes, killing his comrades. He also says the government, learning of the richness of the mine, arrested him on a charge of treason and kept him captive in San Juan until last July, operating the gold mine in the meantime. He finally escaped to Puerto.

**A Faint Ends in Death.**

Miss Hannah Vanneman, 17 years old, of 292 Mount Vernon street, Camden, died at her home late Friday night from the result of a fall. After eating dinner on Friday Miss Vanneman fainted, and in falling her head struck the stove. Several physicians were called in, but she died without regaining consciousness.



# LEADERS OF WOMEN.

## PRESIDENT DICKINSON AND HER CABINET AT WORK.

The Head of the National Council of Women Works Hard All Day at Her Desk—Has Been a Teacher and Professor.

(Special Correspondence)

RS. MARY LOWE Dickinson, the president of the National Council of Women, is a New Englander by birth and education, but a New Yorker by adoption. She is a business woman in every fiber, and an indefatigable worker, and all times are alike to her in getting through her multifarious, self-imposed duties. The advancement of her sex is the one great object of her life. A better choice for president of the great organization that comprises all the women's societies of the country could hardly have been made. She was a school teacher when very young, and something of the masterful way so soon acquired by teachers is still apparent in her manner, only softened by a charming personality and a kindly nature that makes her a delightful person to meet. At the age of 24 she went abroad for three years. Upon her return she was married to John B. Dickinson, a wealthy New York banker and retired from active work for a time. But his death and the loss of her fortune, sent her back into the ranks of workers, fortunately for the public and the National Council of Women. She has written several successful novels and is now the sole editor of the Silver Cross, a magazine devoted to the interests of the King's Daughters and Sons. She was professor of literature in the University of Denver for a time. Then she was made emeritus professor and a chair of belles lettres was liberally endowed and named by the board of trustees the Mary Lowe Dickinson Chair. She has always been interested in temperance work, and has, in fact, been active in every line of woman's work calculated to improve the condition of the world.

friction at first, but everything gradually smoothed down, and the meeting was characterized by perfect harmony. It has been said that women cannot agree at a public meeting. We cannot and we do not want to agree. What would be the use of a great number of people, men or women, going into a meeting with only one idea? What would be gained by such a collection of colorless minds? No; we don't want to agree. We want to attend councils and congresses, each one of us having an aggressive purpose, so that out of the clash of battle may come the truth. There were thirty-two meetings held in the two weeks, and sixty or seventy papers were read by women and written by women—women who knew what they were talking about.

"Will the cabinet be like the president's in its general plan?" "I suppose all cabinets are modeled more or less on the same plan. We shall discuss questions that concern the council, and no doubt the combined views of its members will be more valuable than the opinion of any one member. The next National Council of Women will be held in 1898 at Washington, the councils taking place triennially. It will be conducted by an upper and lower house. The president will reside over the upper house, or council, which will be composed of the treasurer, corresponding secretary and first recording secretary at large, the president, one delegate from each national organization in the national council, the presidents of state councils and the chairmen of the standing committees. The vice-president at large will preside over the lower council.

"The membership of the national council is 1,200,000. The delegates represent 8,000,000 women all over the world. Before the next meeting we expect it to be much larger, but we cannot estimate the number at this time. The future of the council must, like the future of every institution, depend upon the future of those who compose it. The future condition of women can be read only by those who read the present condition of women in connection with their past."

"When women get the ballot in what direction will the council's political influence be exerted?"

"The council, as a council, is neither republican, democratic, populist, prohibition nor mugwump; but its membership represents all of the inclinations and the tendencies suggested by those parties. Only one political organization, strictly speaking, of women,

# WOMEN FOR THE BAR.

## HELEN GOULD IS ONE AMONG THEM.

She Is Well Versed in Legal Lore—A Hard Student at the Law School—Passed a Creditable Examination Recently.

(New York Correspondence)

HELEN GOULD'S days in the woman's class of the law school of the University of New York are already becoming memorable ones in the history of the institution. When she entered and began the study of law it was very quietly. She and her professors and friends endeavored to conceal the fact as much as possible from the world, for the elder daughter of Jay Gould, with \$15,000,000 or more, had no relish for the many eyes that would surely be upon her was it known generally that she was going to the university building in University place three mornings of every week to listen to the lectures of Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell. There were eighty fair students, all full of ambition to compass the utmost lore of Blackstone when Miss Helen Gould, and her sister Anna,



HELEN GOULD.

entered Prof. Russell's class. The Gould girls never saw more than half of their fellow students, save at odd intervals. The daughters of the late seventy-times millionaire were in the morning class. Indeed, the morning class, which contained about forty members, was by far the most exclusive and fashionable one.

The Gould girls—for everybody in the woman's class was talking of the girlish Anna and the sweet-faced, serious Helen as "the Gould girls" before they had been to half a dozen lectures—had not entered until after the term had begun. Their first appearance in Prof. Russell's lecture room had caused a notable flutter. It had not been because all of the fair students of the law knew either Miss Helen Gould or Miss Anna Gould by sight. It was because the two quiet girls were accompanied by a pretty retinue of fair and fashionable women who seemed to be pitching into the lore of the law solely for the purpose of keeping Miss Helen Gould company—it never did seem as if Anna really meant to study law very hard. Among the coterie of fair ones so well known in society, who came in with the Gould girls, were Mrs. J. P. Munn, who has long been one of Miss Helen Gould's dearest friends; Mrs. Walter E. Hope, Mrs. John McClellan, Miss Sweetser, who is one of the wealthy merchant family of that name; the statuesque Miss Pettus, whom every one in the class soon began to designate as "the new woman," because she was so pronounced in her latest fashions and fancies in dress, and was always in the fore-front of everything in the way of woman's progress, whether it were in dress or thought or style; Miss Gleason, Miss Crane and Miss Wood.

There was nothing like "sets" in the woman's law class, but if there had been, these select and fashionable young women would have been known as the "Gould set." As it was, they were the constant companions of "the Gould girls."

The remarkable aptitude with which Miss Helen Gould grasped the fundamental principles of the law made many of the directors of the Woman's Legal Educational society—



MISS PETTUS.

which founded and is the especial patron of the woman's law class—earnestly wish that she may continue the study beyond the fundamental branches.

"Miss Helen Gould has a comprehensive mind," said Mrs. Leonard Weber, the president of the directors, time and again. "If she would only continue in this field she would show the world what a woman might accomplish in the law."

Others interested in the woman's law class who were attracted to Miss Helen Gould solely because of her great progress as was shown by her answers at "Quizzes," which Prof. Russell held every two weeks, were Mrs. Anna C. Field, Mrs. F. A. Greeley, Miss Marie Hamill, Mrs. Alexander Forman, Miss Carolina Morris Wood, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacob, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. H. Hermann, Mrs. Henry Dormitzer, Mrs. J. D. Macdonald, Mrs. Theodore Sutor, Mrs. Ralph L. Shalwald, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Mrs. J. T.

# OUR NEW DIPLOMATS.

## SOME LATE ADDITIONS TO DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

The Wives of Senors de Lome and Zeballos—Biographies of Ex-Ministers—The German Ambassador Has Arrived.

(Washington Correspondence)

HIS YEAR HAS so far been quite prolific of changes in the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. Several diplomats of high standing have received orders from their respective home governments directing their departure from Washington for other points. As a result, their fellow diplomats and society here generally are deeply regretting their loss and are wondering of the characteristics of their successors. A number of these gentlemen have already been announced, and the inspection of their records which has been made by interested individuals shows that they will make welcome additions to the corps here. Perhaps the most important change to occur is in the office of German Ambassador, Baron A. von

Saurma-Jeltsch, who has so excellently performed the duties of that position both from a diplomatic and social standpoint, will soon seek green fields and pastures new, his successor, Baron von Thielman, now being on his way to this country. The next change in importance is that of the Spanish Ministry. Senor Don E. De Murga, the present incumbent, on account of a change of ministry, and it has been said, because of criticisms of Mr. Gresham's course in the Alliance affair, will be relieved by Senor Dupuy de Lome. The latter gentleman is well known here, and his return will be cordially welcomed.

Dr. D. Estanislao S. Zeballos, Argentina's diplomatic representative to the United States, has just sailed with his family for Europe, and will probably go to Argentina in the fall. Then will be determined whether or not he will return to the United States. Mr. Zeballos, it is well known, can remain in Washington if he so desires, but whether he will do so or not when he is on his native soil and gets in touch with the political conditions there is a question for the future to settle. The other changes will be distributed among the English Embassy, the Italian Embassy and the Russian Legation. Successors to Marquis Imperiali, of the Italian Embassy, and Mr. Pierre Bokline and the late Mr. P. Bogdanoff, of the Russian Legation, have not yet been appointed.

Baron Saurma-Jeltsch, the German ambassador, is making all his arrangements to leave Washington some time in May, when it is expected that his successor, Baron von Thielman, will have arrived. Nothing has been heard, however, as to the date when the new ambassador will put in his appearance. Baron von Thielman has evidently been selected from a large number of diplomats for the Washington embassy, as his qualifications are most marked in the commercial line.

Baron von Thielman is not well known as a diplomat outside of Germany, for during his diplomatic career in this and other countries he was known only as secretary of legation. He has been Prussian minister to Hamburg and to Bavaria, both important posts on account of the intricate and delicate questions



MISS SWEETSER.

"It will never come to that, I guess," was all he would say about it.

Miss Helen Gould herself was so ill with the grip in her apartments in the Plaza hotel that she could not see the reporter. She sent down word to the reporter by a maid that her sole object in studying law was to increase her information upon a very important science, and that she certainly should continue her studies, although she doubted if she ever should take a course in any institution of law that would confer upon her the degree of bachelor of laws.

Miss Helen Gould's classmates say that she passed a fine examination, if the talk among the girls after the ordeal was over was any criterion. Prof. Russell will not betray himself as to comparisons. However, aside from the professor's lectures, Miss Gould had mastered every bit of his new work, "Outlines of Law," which the woman's class uses as a text book, and had carefully read during her term such standard works as Cooley's "Constitutional Law," Levi's "International Law," Hall's "Roman Law," Robinson's "Elementary Law," and Brown's "Domestic Relations."

"Miss Helen Gould was one of the most lovely, serious, high-minded and lovable girls in the class," said one of the less prominent members of the woman's class to the writer. "She was very sociable and companionable with all of us. No one would think for a moment that she had a dollar more than the poorest of us. We did not see so much of Anna. She was with us at only a few of the first lectures."

First Proposer of Secession. The first proposer of secession in the United States congress was Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts, in 1811, who said that, if Louisiana were admitted into the Union "it will be the right of all and the duty of some (of the states) definitely to prepare for a separation—amicably if they can, violently if they must." Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi called him to order as did the speaker of the house; but on appeal the speaker's decision was reversed, and Mr. Quincy sustained by a vote of fifty-three yeas to fifty-six nays, on the point of order.

France's Department Stores. It is certain that the big shops have revolutionized all the habits of buying and selling in France. Up to 1830 everything went by barter, and there was no fixed price. Traces of this practice are still found in the small shops around Paris, where the price first asked has very little to do with what will be accepted.

The pansy can be grown black, white and all intermediate shades, the only deficiency being in the scarlet and allied hues.

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SENORA DE LOME.

which are constantly arising between the various German states. His greatest achievement was the negotiation of the famous commercial treaty between Russia and Germany, which was completed in 1833, and has been considered one of the most important acts of the present emperor. He was stationed at Washington as secretary of legation from 1874 to 1878, but as a matter of fact spent most of the time in New York and in protracted journeys in the west. Baron von Thielman is a well-known author, having written several books of travel, the best known, perhaps, being "Vier Wege Durch America," in which he describes the United States and other American countries.

After his return to Germany the ambassador married a very charming lady, Baroness Ross, who, with her two small children, will accompany the ambassador to this country. He speaks English fluently, as does his wife, and they will undoubtedly be very important fac-

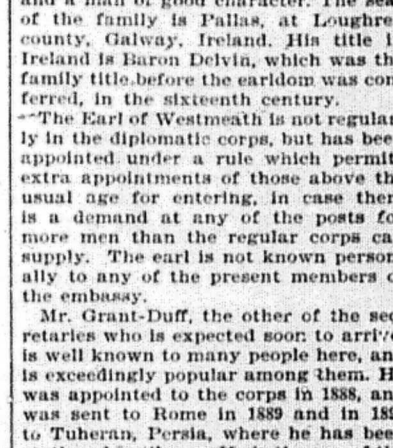
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# The Standard Silver Dollar.

The coinage of the standard silver dollar was first authorized by act of April 2, 1792. Its weight was to be 416 grains standard silver; fineness, 892.4; which was equivalent to 371 1/4 grains of fine silver, with 44 1/2 grains of pure copper alloy. This weight was changed by act of Jan. 18, 1837, to 412 1/2 grains, and fineness changed to 900, thus preserving the same amount of pure silver as before. By act of Feb. 12, 1873, the coinage was discontinued. The total number of silver dollars coined from 1792 to 1873 was 8,045,838. The act of 1873 provided for the coinage of the "trade dollar," of weight 420 grains, and an act passed in June, 1874, ordered that all silver coins should only be "legal tender at their nominal value for amounts not exceeding \$5." The effect of these acts was the "demonetization" of silver, of which so much has been said. Feb. 28, 1878, the coinage of the standard dollar of 412 1/2 grains was revived by act of congress; \$2,000,000 per month was ordered coined, and the coins were made legal tender for all debts, public and private. From February, 1878, to Nov. 1, 1885, 213,257,594 of these standard dollars were coined under the above act.

# The Language of Gems.

Amethyst.—Peace of mind. Regarded by the ancients as having the power to dispel drunkenness. Bloodstone.—I mourn your absence. Worn by the ancients as an amulet or charm, on account of the medicinal and magical qualities from the most remote Diamond.—Pride. Awarded supernatural qualities from the most remote period down to the Middle Ages. Has the power of making men courageous and magnanimous. Protects from evil spirits. Influences the gods to take pity upon mortals. Maintains concord between husband and wife, and for this reason was held as the most appropriate stone for the espousal ring. Emerald.—Success in love. Mentioned in the Bible as worn in the breast-plate of the high priest as an emblem of chastity. Ruby.—A cheerful mind. An amulet against poison, sadness, evil thoughts. A preservative of health. Admonishes the wearer of impending danger by changing color. Sapphire.—Chastity. Procures favor with princes. Frees from enchantment. Prevents injurious thoughts. Topaz.—Fidelity. Calms the passions. Turquoise.—Success and happiness. Preserves from contagion. Garnet.—Fidelity in every engagement. Onyx.—Reciprocal love. Opal.—Pure thoughts. Pearl.—Purity and innocence.

# Birds Struck by Lightning.

A well-known electrician, S. A. Varley, has expressed his opinion that a lightning discharge may occasionally kill birds flying in the air, but simply from their being accidentally in the line of the path of discharge or in close vicinity to that path.



Mrs. Dickinson will have eight assistants, or cabinet officers, of which three have not yet been appointed. Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis is secretary of social economics. She is business manager of the King's Daughters, and this position, she will assume in the National Council, actually if not ostensibly.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall is the secretary of foreign affairs. She was a delegate from the National Woman Suffrage association to the Paris exposition, and delivered one of the leading addresses in French. Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery is in charge of the department of home. She will give her attention to all that pertains to home in a general sense. She was corresponding secretary of the National Council at Washington. Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens is secretary of moral reform, and Mrs. Francis E. Bagley, widow of the late governor of Michigan, of literature and art. The portfolios remaining unfilled are religion, philanthropy and education.

Mrs. Dickinson is now located in New York in her office in the building of the King's Daughters and Sons, where one will find her six days of the week, writing, talking and conducting through its myriad phases the business of the great woman's work that is under her personal care. Her work room is on the third floor, at the back, shut off as much as possible from outside interruptions. There were more attractive apartments below in which she might have done her work if she had desired. But in them there would be most of the time a crowd of visitors, desirous of interviewing her on matters in which she would have but little interest, probably, and which would take up so much of her time that she would not be able to attend to anything else. For Mrs. Dickinson is a worker, above all things. Her surroundings indicate this, and when she sits down before her roll-top desk, with the top loaded down with books and the inside literally overflowing with papers, you feel that she is there for business and that her grasp upon the affairs in her charge is firm and true. "The Object of the National Council of Women," said a prominent member,

"was to centralize all the work that has been and is being done by women, with a view to its systematic progress. The council was a republic of ideas. The brightest women of the world were there to tell of what they were doing, and it was remarkable that all present so readily entered into the spirit of each of the individual purposes, diversified as they were. Indeed, it was a gathering in which every one had different ideas. Naturally there was some

Value of Foreign Money. Pound sterling of England, \$4.84; guinea, \$5.05; crown, \$1.21; shilling, 24 cents; Napoleon of France, \$3.84; five-franc, 96 cents; franc, 18 1/2 cents; thaler of Saxony, 68 cents; guilder of Netherlands, 40 cents; ducat of Austria, \$2.28; florin of Austria, 48 1/2 cents; doubloon of Spain (1800), \$15.54; real of Spain, 5 cents; five roubles of Russia, \$3.95; rouble, 75 cents; franc of Belgium, 18 1/2 cents; ducat of Bavaria, \$2.27; franc of Switzerland, 18 1/2 cents; crown of Tuscany, \$1.95 1/2.

Poor Man's Region. The "Poor Man's Region," in the Pine Barrens of the southern states, is a belt of country more than seventeen hundred miles long and often one hundred and seventy miles broad, stretching from Richmond, Va., along the Atlantic and gulf coasts, to beyond the western line of Louisiana. The soil is sandy and the principal tree is the long-leaf pine. These forests, while offering a valuable article of lumber, also yield pitch, tar and turpentine.



# OUR PRESS.



Up With the Standard of the Socialist Labor Party!

## EDITORIAL.

### ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S BOSTON ADDRESS AGAINST SOCIALISM.

We have received a full report of Archbishop Ireland's address against Socialism, which he delivered in Boston a few days ago. For the information of our readers we shall publish a few more extracts of the Archbishop's tirade against the progressive and Socialist Labor movement. The divine gentleman says:

"When some months ago the President of the United States pledged the whole power of the land to maintenance of law and order, he proclaimed the right of the republic to live, and vindicated the sovereignty of the people. Democracy is political liberty, the everlasting adversary of despotism and anarchy."

In this passage the Archbishop refers to the Pullman strike. The Czarist action of Grover Cleveland he calls "political liberty" and the maintenance of "law and order." Here Mr. Ireland expresses his full sympathy with the "law and order" of George Pullman, Vanderbilt and others.

This, however, is no surprise to the Socialists.

But here is the point. The Archbishop says:

"The final danger to American democracy, some assert, is State Socialism; for political equality suggests social and economic equality, and the people, being the makers of the law and understanding its power, will be tempted to seek through it remedies for all actual or fancied grievances."

"I shall say in answer that we may rely on the good sense and the spirit of individualism of the American people—qualities which come to them both from traditions of long years and from democracy itself. It is a plain truth, which Americans do not fail to grasp, that, as Burke said, 'men have equal rights, but not to equal things.' The latter come from talent and energy, which nature has made different in different men."

"Americans will not be willing, in the hope of ulterior results, to become parts of a vast machine, in which each one is but a link in a chain, or a cog in a wheel, without self-assertion or self-control. State Socialism, by whatever name of liberty it may cloak itself, is the veriest despotism, and is radically opposed to the American mind and heart."

"It is not, however, State Socialism, to secure by law the protection of natural rights in the weak, and to prevent unjust oppression of others by the strong—and Government acts to those ends serve to remove the peril of State tyranny."

The final danger is State Socialism! Of course, we understand that Mr. Ireland does not refer to the Bismarckian State Socialism, i. e., nationalization of certain branches of industry for military or other aristocratic purposes. What he is speaking about is the purely and truly American Socialism known to us as International or scientific Socialism.

It is not for Mr. Ireland to tell the American people whether Socialism will be the "final danger" to or the necessary, inevitable means of salvation of true American democracy. Undoubtedly the divine gentleman is—we mean right on the wrong side—when he says that the American people will not be willing to become parts of a vast machine. As far as the fundamental principles are concerned Socialism is the direct opposite of the fundamental organization of the Roman Church. Mr. Ireland is trying to make the American people believe that a social system, as advocated by the Socialists, is a vast governmental machine, with a Czar or a Pope as omnipotent ruler or dictator.

Let us be plain, Mr. Ireland. Permit us to inform you that your assertion according to which "Socialism is the veriest despotism, and is radically opposed to the American mind and heart," is an assertion made by you for the sole purpose of deceiving the people.

Socialism is strictly in accordance with the American mind and heart; it is strictly in accordance with the aims and objects of the fathers of the American Republic; it is in striking accordance with the declaration of American Independence.

Where does the "State tyranny" come in

when the people who constitute the State, attend to their own business, instead of permitting an untitled plutocracy of Capitalist profit hunters to rob the people of the fruits of their labor?

In concluding his address Mr. Ireland presented the following economic non-sense:

"Poverty unsought for by will or act is no crime and no shame, and does not take from the dignity of man. Wealth, the fruit of thought and labor, is honorable. Capital and labor are necessary one to the other, and the one should respect the other and guard for its own sake the rights of the other."

"There must necessarily be aggregation of capital, once we admit in men diversity of natural resources, and the right to the results of their own planning and work; and without such aggregation, large enterprises are impossible and labor is without employments. The poor man know that he lives in a land of opportunities, where he may to-morrow be rich, and he is glad to defend his right to future possible possessions."

"Americans, poor and rich, understand those primary truths. I have fullest confidence that in America there will be no social warfare, no State Socialism. But temporary ills may occur, and to prevent them I appeal to the patriotism and Christian sentiments of all Americans."

The same old chestnut: "The poor ye shall always have with you." Because "wealth, the fruit of thought and labor is honorable," we object to being robbed of the fruits of OUR thought and of OUR labor. Modern Capitalism might more properly be termed Parasitism. Capitalism, in its present far developed state, is of as little use to Society as the tail is to the elephant.

"The poor man knows that he lives in a land of opportunities where he may to-morrow be rich!"

The Archbishop certainly knows as well as we do that this statement is a barefaced economic lie.

A man may be poor to-day and rich to-morrow provided he knows how to rob hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands of his fellow men.

Oh, ye Pharisees and hypocrites! "In America there will be no social warfare," you say. Have you been asleep for the last ten years? The social warfare is on, and Socialism has become the ideal of thousands of America's best, bravest and noblest sons and daughters.

Socialism will be the salvation of the great work that was begun by the noble leaders of the American Revolution and the founders of our glorious American Republic.

### EUGENE V. DEBS AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The St. Paul Capitalist-Populist free silver organ, "The Co-operator," declares that when the Socialist Labor Party censured such men as Mr. Debs it tramples over its boasted fidelity to the reform movements. The Socialists are not afraid to criticize Mr. Debs; nor are they afraid to criticize the actions of their own Socialist Comrades, if necessary. As far as Mr. Debs is concerned we have always considered him a man of honesty and sincerity, who has done, and is still doing, good work for the cause of Labor. But when it comes to the question of economic reform and political action of the working class we claim 'the right to state our reason where and why we cannot agree with the gentleman."

It is not the mission of the Socialists to build a cobweb bridge from the sandy shore of free silver Populism over the gulf of ignorance and prejudice to the rocks of scientific Socialism.

Undoubtedly Mr. Debs has learned a great deal about Socialism during the last 12 months. In the course of time he may become a red-hot Socialist and an agitator of the Socialist Labor Party. But up to date he could not disentangle himself from the net-work of Populist reform ideas.

Experience will be his best teacher. He will soon find that a successful political Labor movement must be based on well defined, clearly Socialist principles. Without these Socialist principles in view the political Labor leader is like the wanderer in the wilderness at midnight. He may, at any moment, jump right into the swamp and disappear forever.

In the British Parliament the proposal was made to vote a pension of \$4,000 a year to ex-Speaker Peel. The Socialist member, Keir Hardie, offered an amendment to the motion that the pension be granted because Mr. Peel had had the misfortune to preside over the dreary discussions of the Westminster Debating Club for a few years at the paltry salary of \$5,000 a year. Hardie did well to draw a compromise between the monstrous proposition to pension off in this extravagant manner, a mere plutocratic loafer like Peel, and the abortive report of the commission on the relief of the aged poor.

Socialism means the abolition and disappearance of rent, profit, interest, capital and the wage system. Any system that retains one or more of these I have mentioned cannot be Socialism. And yet how many people are to be met with today who talk about socializing rent, nationalizing capital, and increasing wages, and calling this Socialism, and getting mad if they are told they are not Socialists.—London Justice

The International Eight Hour demonstration has been a grand success, especially in the European countries.

Our Comrades in Germany are now engaged in noble struggle for the rights of humanity. The fate of the anti-Socialist bill may be decided before this note reaches our readers.

## HYNDMAN IN MANCHESTER.

WHAT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION HAS DONE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BRITISH WORKING PEOPLE.

Socialism Becoming Powerful in Old England.

The Social-Democratic clubs of Manchester, England, have organized a local Central Branch of the Social-Democratic Federation. At the inaugural festival of this Central Branch Comrade H. M. Hyndman delivered an interesting address that should be carefully read and studied by our American Comrades.

Comrade Hyndman referred to the early days of the Social-Democratic Federation, when they were fighting coercion in Ireland, fighting for the rights of free speech and advocating palliatives, some of which had already been adopted. He was sure that all in that room owed a great debt of gratitude to the three or four, who, years ago, had fought such an uphill fight at South Salford, keeping the red flag flying in spite of all opposition, disadvantage and difficulty. Social-Democrats had been called the skum of the earth, it was said that they were the greatest rogues that ever were, that their hand was wanting to be in everyone's pocket. They were met with a very Great Deal of Abuse and Oloquy, but they had outlived all that, and he could not help thinking that it was high time that there should be in the heart of Manchester, the capital of the producing part of England, a solid and determined body of well-organized men, prepared to carry on the economic teachings which had been making headway in England for the last 14 years. Whether they were right or wrong in their aspirations it was nevertheless, a fact that the S. D. F. had endured longer than any organization ever formed in England for the championship of the rights of the people, and they were far stronger that day than ever they had been at any period in their history. (Hear, hear.) They had now more than 100 solid branches, and in the town of Burnley, which he had just visited they had a Flourishing Organization of Eight Hundred Paying Members.

So well were the Social-Democrats of that town organized that, whatever was the result of the next Parliamentary election, the Liberal candidate could not possibly gain the seat; so that if the people of Burnley wanted a man who was prepared to go for the rights of the people they had got to put the Tory aside and let the Social-Democrat go in. Socialists were continually being told that they were pursuing a suicidal policy, but they had to remember that it was not the nice, agreeable, pleasing, mellifluous man who got what he wanted, but the angular, disagreeable, pertinacious individual, who put his finger on the weak spots in the business. If any man went forward pointing out the defects of any system.

He would be sure to be abused, but if he went forward on a solid basis sooner or later his advice would have to be taken. They were not at the beginning, but at the end of capitalistic evolution, and Socialists only put forward what was a scientific truth, and what was proved by circumstances going on around them. Their views were not only beginning to be made clear to workmen, but they were being embraced by the more capable and thinking men of the middle and upper classes. Surely there could be and there was no greater absurdity than that the increase of the power of producing wealth, the development of mechanics, the growth of chemistry, the application of electricity, the accumulation and convertibility of force—all these great facts of our modern times—what, he asked, could be more utterly preposterous than that these great powers should be so used by our competitive system that.

The Majority of Mankind Had Nothing to Own.

nothing to sell but the power of labor in their bodies, and by this system they were driven down to the bare subsistence level. At every turn capitalism was breaking down and many men (such as Mr. Henry Labouchere) were now advocating nationalization of the railways, and others were advocating the nationalization of the land. Social-Democrats were continually being advised to be constitutional and peaceful, but they were evidently not in a condition of peace in England at the present time, for he found on the placards of the newspapers the boot war, the coal war, and the cotton war.

But the Strike Was Now Played Out, and they must apply their political power to capturing the machinery which was at present being used against them. The workers were able to command the whole of the organized forces of the country, and by combination they could secure their ends. The constitutional power was in the hands of the working classes, but those who would not go to the ballot box would not go to the barricade. The bad feature of strikes was that it was the noncombatants who had the worst of the battle, and it was the women and children who had to suffer. Competition had reached its logical outcome in monopoly, and the law of modern commerce was "get bigger, or burst." There was practically no initiative in trade and our industries were in hands that could not control the great developments of humanity. And in this stage Socialists put forward their views with perfect confidence. They asked to be attacked, and they courted discussion. In every coun-

try the Socialist party was the coming party. In Germany The Record of the Social Democrats Has Been One of Continual Victory.

In France they had seen what the Socialists had done for MM. Clemenceau and Caesimir-Perier, and Social-Democrats in this country were going to do what their comrades in other countries had done. English political forms were 100 years behind their economic development. The competitive system was inevitably going to its downfall, and with their now limited markets they feared that the downfall would be upon them before they were prepared to meet it. To avoid this danger Socialists demanded the fullest democratization of the Constitution. In conclusion, he said he hoped that there in Manchester, the center of industrial Lancashire, they would have a resuscitation on a much better basis of the great Chartist movement. Let them work for the substitution of organized co-operation for existence in place of the detestable anarchical competition they now had. He asked them to set themselves to the great work in which none could fail, and in doing all they could to help the great International Social-Democratic movement they would be doing something to hand on a better state of society to the countless generations yet to come. (Applause.)

A. F. Winks gave the toast, "The Success of the New Branch and International Social-Democracy," and was replied to by C. Moss, an old Chartist.

### THE CHEERING NEWS FROM DENMARK.

Comrade Wilson's Interesting New Jersey Letter.

### EXCITEMENT IN DENMARK.

Radicals Now in Full Control in the Lower House.

Copenhagen, April 10.—There was great excitement over the Radical victory in the general elections for members of the lower house of the Danish Diet, when 61 Radicals were elected, a gain of 15 seats for that party. This augurs badly for a peaceful settlement of the political situation. The defeat of the Conservatives in Copenhagen was entirely unexpected. The election resulted in the return of 61 Radicals, 23 Moderates and 24 members of the Right. General J. J. Bahnsen, formerly Minister of War, and M. Hoerring, Minister of the Interior, were both defeated by Radicals. The leader of the Free Trade party, M. Koedil, was elected.—Ass. Press Telegram.

Enclose please, find Associated Press dispatch of April 10. You will find the usual deception in it. I rather guessed the name Radicals was used to deceive. So I handed it over to another press association man (one who is strongly inclined towards Socialism as his position will admit, and is writing articles every week all leaning towards Socialism, and are published in many papers). He, when his office was connected, got the following reply:

"Yes; I find on inquiry that Radicals in Copenhagen mean Socialists; at least, that is what the operator in that place says."

When I read it before our little Scandinavian branch last Sunday it cheered them, and they volunteered me lots of other information on the Social movement in and near their homes.

The silent work of the Comrades is going steadily on. The Federated Council is steadily growing. We have just organized a number of painters under the new form. Their old organization had broken up long ago; and let me say they have had a pretty hard time of it for many years. But a considerable number realize that they must organize politically as well as economically.

I am in receipt often of letters from friends and thinkers outside of the S. L. P., inquiring into the principles and particular features or teachings of the Socialism of to-day. And were you to read some of the queries and laughable propositions you would no longer wonder at the profound ignorance of the mass of conceited people fed on sophistry, jingoism and cant, with never a natural principle or economic truth understood to fall back upon.

Were you to ask them to-day, what is wages? What is a fair wage? or what is a just wage? they would get all tangled up, deny each other, and get quarrelling amongst themselves. And it is this lamentable ignorance of the most simple of economics, backed by their prejudice and self-conceit, unat makes the American mechanic and easy and eminently fit tool to be humbugged by every false issue raised by the old parties, managers and press.

But Comrades, there is a decided disposition manifested in an ever-widening circle to become informed by personal effort from Socialists themselves, feeling at last they can not rely upon the paid hirelings of the Capitalists' press.

But I am glad to assert from my own knowledge that there are many noble men of principle, connected with the press, and good intent working for hire, gagged and muzzled, as it were, whose heart and sympathies are with us and the cause of Labor, who, but if they could, would gladly espouse and teach the glad tidings of Socialism, were not their bread and butter at stake.

The management of the big dailies give them to understand that they are not catering to the Laboring class just now, as they (the laborers) do not support them (the big dailies). But corporate power and vested interests is the power that's behind, and supports the successful news (?) paper of to-day. This is a straight tip verbatim. Do your working men believe it? If so, is it not time they spent their money for papers that seek to advance the toilers' interests instead of their oppressors'?

"Laborers do not support the press." What a bare-faced lie. Labor produces,

supports and pays for everything. Even this scoundrel, deceptive income tax (accrued to Socialism) Labor will pay in the ultimate.

What spasms of envy and covetness will tear at their vitals and purse strings when the mass of common working people, armed with the ballot, come to know, through the teachings of Socialism, that all forms of Interest—Interest, the giant curse of the race—can and will, through the political power, with a little just legislation, be utterly abolished, and with it 90 per cent of crime and misery extinguished, along with the four false, robbing, absorbing factors, i. e., Interest, Rent, Profits and Taxation, whilst "Man and Land," the only two true factors of production, will be set free, and the grand ideal of the race will take shape and be realized in the new Co-operative Commonwealth, where every citizen will be equal before the law, with his individual credit set free, and maintained by the sovereign general collectively under equal economic conditions.

F. W. WILSON.

Newark, N. J.

### MAKE MAY 1 A HOLIDAY.

The Socialists of All Countries Must Agitate This Question.

We hold the First of May much too lightly in this country. Whilst the Continental workers, undeterred by the hostility of their Governments, the loss of a day's pay and the chance of dismissal, attend the demonstration by the hundred thousand on the only proper May Day, we are content to demonstrate on the Sunday following the First of May. Now, I hold that on the First of May the one thought of every Socialist should be—the demonstration. I would have all branch business and all ordinary propaganda discontinued on that day. I would have Socialists absent themselves from work till the First of May came to be regarded as a general holiday; and I would have every Socialist, even the poorest, save his pennies for months beforehand, as he does for the old-world festival of Christmas, so that he might travel 100 miles if need were to attend some magnificent festival of the New Earth and the New Man. It is only by attaching this importance to May Day that it can become the institution it ought to be.

JAMES LEATHAM.

London, England.

### THE HOLYOKE STRIKE.

Fellow Workers, Strike at the Ballot Box.

The strike for an increase of wages of ten per cent in the Dean Steam Company still continues and is now in its fourth week. The men say they will win, and we all hope so. We know that strikes are the only weapon the workmen have under the capitalist system to wring from their bosses a few paltry cents more per day. The Dean Steam Pump men are mostly men of intelligence, and they will easily comprehend that long strikes under capitalism are of no use and that we must for a ten per cent increase of wages. They ceased work to gain their point. They are sacrificing ninety per cent of their wages in order to get the ten per cent. By staying out of the shop one day and gaining their point of ten per cent they look deeper into the question in order to gain our rights as workmen and citizens. We must strike at the ballot box against his sacrifice. The Dean Steam Pump men are old fashioned men, and they will not strike for twenty-seven days at the rate of the old wages against which they are striking.

One week and win, they have to work for 54 days before they can hope to enjoy the new rate of ten per cent increase. The Dean Steam pump men are out four weeks. That means to them that if they get the increase of ten per cent they will have to work seven months and two weeks before they will feel the extra ten per cent affecting their pockets. Should they win inside of six weeks' striking, they will have to work one year and two weeks, and during all that time would not have one cent more as if they never had struck at all. They had a six weeks' vacation and that is all.

But it is terrible odds they are contending against, and being intelligent men, they will surely look at the matter in a common sense manner and learn the lesson that that strike teaches. But above all, don't let them get discouraged and go to the other extreme of hopelessness. That would be fatal still more and worse than a lost strike. The only hope is in the Co-operative Commonwealth, when the workers own and control the machinery of production and exchange. Then strikes will be a thing of the past and wage questions an absurdity.

To bring this desired state of affairs about, it is necessary for every worker who has his eyes opened to join the Socialist Labor Party and become one of its agitators. Then we shall be able to march our forces against the capitalist hostile and proclaim our new rights of men, common sense, liberty, fraternity, equality, happiness. Then we work with pleasure to get the means whereby to sustain a life worth living, instead of the present inhuman system where we are always on the brink of despair and ruination.

## WORDS OF CONGRATULATION.

THE TACTICS OF OUR SOCIALIST COMRADES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Let Us Get Our Representatives into the Halls of Legislation.

"France has now adopted a plan for granting state pensions to aged working-men. The scheme will give pensions to workmen who have subscribed for ten years to a benefit society. Their allowance will be about 365 francs a year. Although the Socialists resisted this plan, maintaining that all laborers were entitled to help in old age, and not merely such as had subscribed to friendly societies, they ultimately gave way and the bill was allowed to pass without a division. The credit voted was \$408,000 a year."—Boston Herald.

Though I have hardly time to eat, much less for leisurely and eloquent writing, I must send a word of congratulation and felicitation on the annexed paragraph, cut from the Boston "Herald" of April 29. My first and chief subject of congratulation is not that formal legislation has at last begun to regard the great need of working people as they approach helpless age, but that the measure which furnishes me stimulus for these lines being merely palliative and not curative, was yet supported by the Socialists after making a good fight for their ideas, which is, aid to all workmen without discrimination; that a man make his title clear to being a worker—a producer—should be the only requirement for pension aid in sickness and age.

"The world does not progress by leaps. It grates and grinds with friction hard. Over granite boulders and flinty shard." So, always keeping our noble ideal of the Socialist state to the full face front, and demanding it as a whole with all the courage and power that is in us, let us gracefully submit when we must, and take what we can get of any measure that will eventually develop Socialism. It doesn't require great intelligence merely to "agitate" for Social reconstruction, but it does require the most skillful statesmanship and the most devoted soul to win the way with Godlike patience out of the old into the new. Paragon the egotism, but this is the utterance of one who has made few compromises in life and who is but one generation removed from the American farmer revolutionists "who fired the shot heard round the world" which demolished hereditary kingships in this land. Charles Sumner, the immediate apostle of unconditional emancipation for the chattel slave, was often reconverted with for "asking too much." His wise rejoinder was: "We have to ask the whole loaf to get the half."

Every great change will inevitably come in spots and patches. The spring is now coming to us in spots and patches, with only now and then a warm breath here and there and a glint of green herbage; but experience tells us that we have only to wait a little and the earth surely will be all made new. So let us rejoice at the wise statesmanship of the French Socialists in the matter of Aged Pensions. In the meantime let us get our representatives into the legislative arena, where they may also testify to the temperate spirit of Scientific Socialism. MRS. MARY GUNNING.

Boston, Mass.

COMMERCIAL CRISES.

H. M. Hyndman, London, England.

Up till now the Socialist analysis and solution of this problem held the field. "Classical" political economy offers no explanation at all. Commercial crises did not arise from the land monopoly, as some thought, for they had occurred when the extension of the area of land under cultivation was going on most rapidly; nor did they arise from there being too great or too small an amount of currency. In 1857, when gold was more depreciated than it had been since the Phoenicians made their anchors of it, there was one of the first crises of the century; and in 1890 there was a crisis, although the value of gold was then greatly appreciated. Nor can they be accounted for by indiscriminate production or the application of too much capital in one direction. They were due to a total misapplication of the social productive forces of the whole community, and an incapacity to distribute the commodities already produced. Business to-day is conducted mainly on credit. A man with twenty thousand pounds capital of his own would borrow two hundred thousand more from his bankers. Trade improved, and the rate of interest rose from two or two and a half to three, four or five per cent. At the higher rates the profits of the business were absorbed in paying the interest on the borrowed capital, and a continuance of 5 per cent meant ruin in some industries. The moment there came a little bit of stress all such men were forced to turn their bills into cash. The banks declined to do this to the extent required. A whole series of bankruptcies followed, and we were face to face with a crisis. Without counting the collapse that followed the bursting of the South Sea bubble, or the crisis of 1815 at the end of the thirty years' war, there have been nine crises in the present century. Under previous forms of society when a period of general distress occurred it was because a bad harvest, a pestilence, or some other calamity had caused a scarcity of the necessities of life; but commercial crises were always preceded and accompanied by a great superfluity of goods. The periods of good trade tend continually to become shorter. Crises will be more numerous the more the "overproduction" under our present system increases.



# World of Labor.

## WAKE UP AND COMBINE.

Men of labor, men of thought, men of skill,  
Wake from your slumber, bid tyrants be still;  
Place shoulder to shoulder, march out in one line,  
And this be your motto, "We all will combine."

How, do you think, could your masters hold out,  
Mid their sports, and their vile dissipation and gout,  
If ye would but march, in one resolute line,  
With your flag, on the breeze and the watchword, "Combine?"

Say, men of the hammer, come, tell me, I pray,  
Why work ye for less than fair wages a day?  
Your limbs soon grow old, and then you must pine  
In weakness and want, unless you combine.

Ask nature to whom should her treasures belong—  
To the sloth, or industrious hand of the strong?  
For whom should the rubies and diamonds shine?  
And who answers, "To those who both work and combine."

Say, sons of the poor, why should you not stand  
On a par with the sons of the rich in our land?  
Why bow down your heads in your beauty and prime  
To the owners of wealth? Wake up and combine.

How long could their ships and their steamers sail on,  
With their pride and their wealth, if your labor was gone?  
Their wealth would all sleep 'neath the rocks of the mine  
If your labor should cease. Then wake up and combine.

They say, in their pride, "Cobbler, stick to your last."  
And, with obloquy's finger, insultingly cast  
Their gibes and jeers. Let this be a sign  
To rouse you to thought and make you combine.

Ye boast of your freedom in this, our dear land;  
Then why not demand for the work of your hand  
An ample return? Oh, rest not supine,  
But swell the grand chorus, "We all will combine."

Come, work for yourselves, to each other be true,  
Nor trust in the rich, whatever ye do;  
They always betray, though their words may be fine,  
Ye must trust in each other and haste to combine.

—HARRISON AUGIR.

Palouse, Wash.

## INTERNATIONAL.

### Liverpool, England.

**PEACE SOCIETY AND SOCIALISM.**—The annual meeting of the Peace Society was held last week, when the principal speaker, the Rev. C. F. Aked, delivered an address entitled "Socialism, Capitalism, and the Jingo-God." In the course of his remarks he gave great praise to "Merrie England." The Socialists present raised three cheers for Socialism and marched away in procession singing the Marseillaise.

### Lancashire, England.

**PROSPECTS OF ENGLISH COTTON INDUSTRY.**—Cotton spinning in Japan seems to be making headway, writes a Lancashire weaver to a London paper. The first spinning mill was erected in that country in 1865. Three more were added in 1880, and in 1886 eleven more were in operation. In 1890 twenty-three were added to those already existing, and since then the increase has been very great, not only in number of establishments, but in the capacity of those already existing. The wages are 16 1/2 cents per day for male operatives and 3 cents for females. The mills run two shifts of eleven hours each. The imports of raw cotton run from 4,400,000 pounds in 1886 to 104,900,000 pounds a year now. In 1892 the mills began to export yarn to China, and it is estimated that the cost of production is 15 per cent less than the East Indian mills, so that they have been able to the extent of their capacity to drive out from China and their own markets not only Lancashire but Bombay yarns. The Lancashire workers must either work for less wages or take the mills into their own hands. They must either do the one or the other if they want to live. Which of the two courses they prefer and intend to take it is for them to say. There are 4,000 half-timers employed at Bradford. A doctor there has examined 1,500 of them in the Bradford schools, and found that they were two and a half inches below the normal height. Of course the children there are not in a worse condition than those in other manufacturing towns. Four thousand children mentally and physically starved, crushed and killed on the altar of that modern Moloch, capital.

### Newcastle, England.

**MINERS BECOMING SOCIALISTS.**—Things are in a very quiet condition amongst the miners just now. They are working away under the reduction very steadily; but the inquiry on every hand is, "What are we going to do?" It is evident that all are waiting with deep interest the proposed conference of the British Federation, and considerable anxiety is being felt as to what the outcome will be. That there is a strong feeling for fight is quite evident in listening to what is being said amongst the men, and while financially they are badly prepared for another struggle such as last year now, with the summer rapidly coming on, a few weeks to empty the markets and stiffen the prices would not be amiss. The holidays would have another recommendation. The improvement resulting from such holidays, both physically and mentally, would be a considerable factor in solving the industrial problem. There is

no doubt but the last strike proved a most potent factor in educating the miners into Socialism, as the recent Parish Council election gave ample evidence; and in order to consolidate the men into one firm phalanx in view of the next general election. Another session in the college of idleness and starvation would be sufficient.

### Toronto, Canada.

**PREPARING FOR REDUCTION.**—We have been tolerably free from labor troubles, just a little evolution now and then to remind us that there is something in the pot, but a note of alarm has been struck in statements that the Master Builders are not inclined to renew the hitherto existing agreement with their employees, which expires on May 1st. At Prescott they have simply refused to make any agreement with bricklayers, and offered 17 cents an hour to the builders' laborers. These latter have agreed to a 19-cent-an-hour rate, and if refused by the employers, why, they will submit their case under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and test the matter this way. To cut down 4 cents, or nearly 25 per cent, at one fell swoop, is too much of a joke.

### Peterboro, Ont.

**FREEDOM OF CONTRACT.**—The strike of the employees of the Canadian General Electric Company, of Peterboro, Ont., and the cause thereof places capitalism in as odious a light as it has ever yet appeared and it shows that, fearful of the aspirations of the people, it is determined to seize every opportunity to rivet the chains that bind the wage-slave firmer than ever. The cause for the trouble at the Peterboro works was the following agreement, the signing of which by every employe was compulsory if he desired to remain in the employment. It speaks for itself, thus:

"I, the undersigned, agree with the Canadian General Electric Company, Limited, that if I am now, or at any future time shall be employed by them on task or piece work, to undertake and complete such work in every respect in a proper, skillful and workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the foreman of the department to which such work belongs, and at the prices fixed therefor by the schedule of prices in the company's office at Peterboro at the time of my entering upon such work.

"And that if any work heretofore or hereafter done by me has been or shall be rejected by the Inspector as imperfect or defective, that I shall be bound by his decision and shall not be entitled to be paid for such work, and will also make good to the company the values less scrap value of, or damages to, all material wasted, injured or destroyed by reason of such imperfect or defective work, together with the value of the work of all other workmen done thereon, and agree that such amounts shall be deducted from any moneys then due me by the company, or afterwards earned until same is satisfied."

No one will be surprised to learn that the employes in a body refused to work under any such conditions as those involved in the above contract.

### Bern, Switzerland.

**FREE MEALS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**—A proposal for providing free meals for school children is at present under consideration in Switzerland. The system is only meant to apply at present to those children whose homes are too far from the school to allow of them going home to dinner at midday. It appears that the supplying of dinners to school children is not an entirely modern idea in that country. In some parts of Switzerland, we are told, it has existed for more than half a century.

### Buenos Ayres, Argentine.

**WOOD WORKERS' UNION.**—The National Wood Workers' Union which has been organized about a year, has now 3,200 members, with sections in six different cities.

### Stockholm, Sweden.

**GRAND DEMONSTRATION.**—The Eight-Hour demonstration of the Socialists and Trade Unions of this city was a grand affair. Over 25,000 people took part in this May 1st parade and mass meeting. Two Socialist women clubs, the "Social-Demokratiska Forbundet," or Social-Democratic Federation, and 47 Trades Unions took part in the parade. A fine May Day souvenir was published by the "Social-Democrat."

### Freiburg, Silesia.

**FORCE AND PARCE.**—A mass meeting of the Workingmen's Educational Club was dissolved by the police, because the meeting was too well attended.

## NATIONAL.

### Spring Valley, Ill.

**THE COAL MINERS.**—All fears of trouble between the miners and operators in this part of the country on the 1st of May are dispelled. The miners of Spring Valley, as well as of the district, will go to work to-morrow morning the same as usual, at last year's prices and conditions. There is, however, a condition in this year's agreement that did not exist last year. The maintenance of the present prices for the entire year depends upon the outcome of the miners' strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio, where the operators are attempting to force a reduction below the Columbus scale. In the event of the operators succeeding in getting the cut, the Northern Illinois miners agree to submit to a similar one, but under no circumstances are they to accept a larger cut than 9 cents a ton on screened coal. This agreement does not give the best satisfaction among the men, but as the men have worked but little they are in no position to resist any half-way reasonable settlement. It is rumored that the miners of Northern Illinois are contemplating donating 9 cents of every ton of coal they dig for the relief of the Eastern strikers.

## ENGLAND IS ALL RIGHT.

### CONCISE REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY OF ENGLAND.

#### Interesting Extracts From Keir Hardie's Address.

The third annual conference of the Independent Labor Party of England was held in Newcastle on April 15, 1895. In order to give to our comrades and friends a true picture of the progress of the labor movement in England, Scotland and Ireland we publish the following extracts from the officially reported proceedings of the Conference.

#### The Welcome Address

Pete Curran formally opened the Conference on behalf of the National Administration Council, and called upon Comrade Tom Park to extend a word of welcome to the delegates and friends.

T. Park, president of the local branch of the I. L. P., extended a hearty welcome to what he termed that wing of the Socialist army. They extended to them the heartiest greetings, and they expected that they in the North, as with the rest of the country, would march on more manfully and successfully as a result of the sittings.

Pete Curran, delivering an opening address, said they had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the growing strength and influence of the Independent Labor Party. That was their annual conference, and after hard and vigorous work for three years upon the part of a very small band of men and women, they were able to-day, at the opening of that Conference, to boast of not less than 35,000 paying members—men and women—in the ranks of the Socialist party. They were beginning to be noticed by the party political newspapers, and though these newspapers said unkindly things even now, yet they did not declare that the members of the I. L. P. were the hideous creatures they used to declare them to be some time ago.

#### The Civilized World Looking Upon the British Labor Movement.

Their arguments were still too strong for those newspapers, and sometimes their grammar was too weak; but, on the whole, the half-sympathetic attitude of the party press towards their movement to-day was the strongest possible evidence of its growing influence. During the year they had been unquestionably active. They had fought four Parliamentary by-elections—Mid-Lanark, Attercliffe, Leicester, and last, but not least, Bristol. In none of these elections were they successful, but the amount of support accorded to their candidates, proved to politicians of every color that they were a power that must be reckoned with in the electoral forces of the country. They were going to submit a new programme to this Conference. It would not be the first programme launched at Newcastle. (Laughter.) But there were one or two points in their programme which differed vastly from other programmes put forth in this great industrial centre. The men who drafted it were sincere men; and the other point of difference was that it contained points and principles which inspired and would in future inspire the workers with religious enthusiasm towards the realization of such points. There was something in it for the workers to be enthusiastic about. He trusted the conduct of the Conference would reflect credit on their movement. The eyes of the civilized world were upon the Socialist movement in Great Britain to-day, and he hoped, after the Conference, they would be able to look up to their comrades abroad who were fighting the same battle as they were.

#### Business of the Convention.

The Treasurer, John Lister of Halifax, presented his report. He said it was satisfactory that they had raised during the year a sum of £670. The balance sheet was for the fourteen months from February 1, 1894, to March 31, 1895. Affiliation fees had produced £133 18s. 11 1/2d., as against £56 last year. Delegates' fees had been £37 16s., as against £31 last year. Lecture fees were £15; the self-denial fund produced £83 1s. 9d.; levy, £20 2s. 7d., and donations, £4 5s. 6d.; Christmas boxes, £29 2s. 5d.; contributions to election funds, £257 12s. 11d., of which £80 was credited to the general election fund. The expenditure had been as follows: Conference expenses, £17 10s. 7d.; National Administrative Council meetings, £80 17s. 8d.; Secretary's salary, £162 10s.; petty cash, Secretary, £25 5s.; printing, stationery, etc., £38 12s. 2d.; sundries, £7 4s.; grants to elections, £311 14s. 2d. There was a balance due to the Treasurer last year of £80 2 1/2d., which made the total expenditure £723 18s., 10d., and left a balance due to the Treasurer of £132 15s. 8 1/2d.

Dr. Parkhurst moved the adoption of the report. He said there could hardly be a more splendid justification of the Independent Labor Party than the financial statement. He appealed to those who had known politics for thirty years, and he said that the balance sheet of the I. L. P. for 1895 would be historic, in the smallness of the amount raised and in the magnitude of the work done.

#### Women's Rights.

A resolution of sympathy with the men engaged in the boot war was adopted, moved by Leonard Hall and seconded by Joseph Burgess. F. Brocklehurst moved on behalf of the N. A. C. the insertion of a clause under the head "political" to the recommendations of the Council. The clause read thus: "The Independent Labor party is in favor of every proposal for extending electoral rights and democratizing the system of government."

The Women's Labor Party of Glasgow, moved by Mrs. Pearce, and it was suggested by the President that the recommendation of the N. A. C. might be amended thus, in order to avoid the opening up a wide question—that after "electoral rights" follow the words "to both men and women."

Mrs. Pearce said this would satisfy her, and with this amendment the recommendation of N. A. C. was adopted.

#### Discussion of the Programme.

The first part of the programme considered was the agricultural.

The preamble to this was: "That the land, being the storehouse of all the essentials of life, ought to be cleared and treated as public property, and be so cultivated as to provide the food supply of the people; and steps towards this we recommend for immediate adoption the following programme." Then followed eight items which were discussed seriatim.

John Scott (St. Rollox, Glasgow) moved the following amendment to the preamble, which was seconded by Alex. Haddow (Glasgow): "Pending the reorganization of society upon a basis of an Industrial Commonwealth, as a contributory to that end, we demand—(1) The immediate institution of a State Department of Agriculture to take over at par value all unoccupied land, and (without purchase) all land to which no private title by purchase or inheritance can be proved."

It was eventually decided to amend the preamble in order that it might embrace a recommendation in favor of the creation of a State Land Department.

F. Brocklehurst moved the first item, as follows: 1. The immediate establishment of agricultural colleges and model farms, at which the requisite training in every department of food production may be obtained.

The recommendation carried.

F. Brocklehurst next moved: "That Parish, District, Borough and County Councils be invested with compulsory powers to acquire land, which they may themselves cultivate or let within their respective areas."

Miss Morant (Hammersmith) moved, as an amendment, to substitute "shall" for "may," and to omit the words "or let."

The amendment was seconded. The amendment was divided upon in two parts, and it was decided to substitute "shall" and to retain the words "or let."

With this alteration the recommendation of the N. A. C. was adopted.

F. Brocklehurst next moved:

**Other Resolutions.**

1. Fixity of tenure with compensation for improvements in case of disturbance.

2. The re-afforestation of land unsuited for cultivation, and the reclamation of waste lands and foreshores.

3. The proper utilization of the land of sewage which now pollutes the rivers and lakes. Local powers to be invested with full powers to give effect to this.

4. An Agricultural Produce Post for the systematic collection and transmission to markets of the produce of the farm, the orchard and the dairy.

The Conference proceeded to the discussion of the National Administration Council report, which was taken paragraph by paragraph.

The President, replying to a question, said that Mr. Gore was not brought out as a candidate at Bristol by the I. L. P.; they advised that he should be a candidate, but he was not the official candidate of the I. L. P.

The recommendation of the N. A. C. to provide the secretary with an assistant and with office accommodations was, on the motion of Miss Morant (Hammersmith), agreed to.

It was stated that this assistance was in addition to the office of Financial Secretary, already created at this Conference. The cost would be about £150 a year.

#### Keir Hardie's Address.

Chairman Keir Hardie, M. P., on rising to deliver his address, was cordially cheered. He said it was natural that, met as they were for the third time as an Independent Labor Conference, the mind should somewhat go back to the beginnings of the movement. It was not his intention to trace the development of the Socialist movement in this country, as its history was pretty well known to most who were present there that morning. But at least it was fair to those who had borne the heat and the burden of the work in days gone by, to say that they to-day had entered into the labors of other men and women who had worked for the cause, suffered for the cause, and endured for the cause, when some of them were still enjoying the flesh-pots of Egypt. (Hear, hear.) Two years ago—a little over—when the Conference met in Bradford to endeavor to organize an independent labor vote in the country, they were met with all sorts of dismal forebodings as to what was going to happen. Even those from whom other and better things might have been expected.

**Propheesied All Sorts of Failure** for any attempt to form an independent Socialist organization in the country. During the two years that the party had been an organized entity they had not only attempted but accomplished an amount of work of which any organization, no matter what its numerical strength or financial resources, might justly be proud.

**No Windbag Liberalism.**

He noticed that Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Newcastle, referred to Labor representation, and this was what he said: "I think you will heartily agree with me it ought to be a great effort of the Liberal party to extend the Labor representation in Parliament. That representation, so far as it had gone, had been thoroughly and entirely satisfactory. It has done immense good. I can hardly say that it wants or that it admits of the addition of moral force, but the addition of numerical force to that representation is not only desirable, but in the highest degree urgent. And then in Newcastle,

where the great and revered leader of the Liberal party, speaking for his party before an election, gave utterance to those beautiful sentiments, when the party came to select a candidate for the coming election, knowing that the second candidate could not win the seat, and having before it the choice either of a Socialist-Labor candidate in the person of Mr. Fred Hamill, whose candidature had been endorsed by the representatives of the trade unions of Newcastle, or of a Liberal Labor candidate drawn from their own ranks—having the choice of these before them, they passed over both men, to bring in this ship owner to represent the working classes of Newcastle. If they wanted an object lesson of the love which Liberalism had for Labor, nothing better could be found than the illustration to which he was referring.

**What the Liberal Party is.**

Mr. Hardie said he was divulging no secret when he said that amongst the best class of Liberals there was a feeling of the most intense disgust not only at the

**Apathy of the Government**

towards big political and social questions, but at its positive antipathy to those questions being tackled or seriously discussed. There were three sections in which the Liberal party could be divided. There was the section of honest reformers—men who were really in earnest and who endeavored to use the party to secure the reforms of which they were in favor. There was the section of astute, scheming, conscienceless politicians, who used the party for what they could get out of it for their own personal benefit. And there was a third section, the Whig element, which was as timid and as stupid as ever it had been at any period of its history. The strange thing was that whilst reformers—the temperance people, trade unionists, the land restorers, and co-operators, worked at election times and secured the triumph of the Liberal party time after time for Radicalism and genuine reform, it was the old Whig element which bossed the party, controlled its councils, and shaped its policy. (Hear, hear.) It was because that fact was being found out that so many, as that room testified, of the best men and women who once belonged to Liberalism, were to-day on the side of Socialism and of Independent Labor.

**The Moment Ripe for Action.**

The Whigs were becoming alarmed at the pressure which was brought to bear upon them; and a party which was going to pieces as the Liberal party was could not expect to have much of a future before it. So that, politically, he believed the time was opportune for an Independent Labor Party on the lines on which that organization had thus far been conducted. And then, industrially, it seems to him that the moment was ripe for action. All the indications pointed to the early collapse of our

**Present Industrial System.**

They knew how to-day the great lock-out which was going on in the boot and shoe trade over wages, not because of the introduction of machinery—these were but the excuses put forward to justify the lock-out; the real cause of the lock-out was the fact that the boot and shoe operatives were becoming tired of being mere wage slaves, mere machine minders, were beginning to look to the time when they should not only be bootmakers, but own the factories in which they worked, and control, in common with their fellows all over the country, their own labor and their own destinies. (Applause.)

**It Was Socialism and Independent Labor**

which was terrifying the boot and shoe manufacturers, and which, as openly avowed by their president, lay at the root of the present lock-out. Then, again, they had seen how powerless strikes were to effect any permanent improvement in the condition of the workers. The average earnings of the miners of the country to-day were as low down as ever they were. Take again the textile trades. Although they practically won their struggle against a reduction, and although the miners won, they were powerless to withstand the competition of an overcrowded labor market. They should discriminate as to whom they were to fight and whom they were to conciliate. They must find out who were their enemies, and hit them hard; and find out who were their friends, and remove the things that stood in the way. There were the trade unions, whose members had been trained to believe in one party only. It was hard to break away from the associations of a lifetime. All the young men in the trade union movement were with them. (Applause.) It was only a matter of a very few years that

**The Trade Union Movement Would Become the Independent Socialist Movement.**

Take again the co-operative movement. There they had a force which he would not for much alienate or estrange from the I. L. P. He knew that the time was near when the co-operative movement would also find itself on the same side as the I. L. P. In the temperance movement, too, they had a great moral force seeking to purify the national life. He would like, in connection with those three movements, that their members should be especially careful not to alienate them; or drive them away, but to bring them into closer touch. They desired to convert the rank and file not the wire-pullers; if they had the rank and file they could leave the wire-pullers to those who wanted them. (Laughter.)

**But One Socialist Party in the Eyes of Capitalism.**

A great deal has been said during the last twelve months about having one Socialist party. Like every delegate at the tables and like every Socialist everywhere else, he was in favor of one Socialist party. But how was it to be brought about? Suppose they, at that conference,

as a result of their deliberations, could bring about such a change as would bring into their ranks 20,000 or 30,000 of those nebulous persons who are still hanging outside their borders waiting till the I. L. P. made it easy for them to get in; suppose they did that; the next general election would reveal the fact that they had introduced an element of weakness into the fighting force of the I. L. P., and after the election they would have slowly and painfully to begin to rebuild their Independent Labor Party. Let them not forget what their mission was. They were not, primarily, a propagandist organization; they were a fighting political party. (Hear, hear.) Better the delegates who were present, and they alone, forming the I. L. P., knowing each other and working together, than 86,000 half-hearted politicians so far as Independence is concerned. He believed those who were outside to-day were outside, not because the name of the party did not please them, not because their programme was not Socialist enough, but because, practically, of disagreement with the political tactics of the party. One Socialist party! He wondered sometimes what people were talking about. Let them read the terror-stricken utterances of politicians during the past twelve months. Let them read Rosebery, Bryce or Stansfield—any of the men who have dealt with the political situation.

**There Was But One Socialist Party to These Men.**

Let them read the press, from the most obscure print to "The Times." There was but one Socialist party to them.

In conclusion the President referred to the position of the party. He said that since the East Bristol election, when the politicians found out their power, they had treated them with great respect. He believed the average politician was coming to understand that the I. L. P. was here and had got to be reckoned with, and he wanted to make friends with the enemy while yet there was time. (Laughter.) He believed the future that lay before them was a great one, and, just as they seized the opportunities and rose to their responsibilities, so it would be given to them to guide and shape the destinies of the great English people to a higher and truer conception of life than ever they had known. But the work would not be easy work. It might be delightful work, as the past had been, but they must remember it was not theirs to enjoy themselves; it was theirs to work, to fight, to toil that those who came after might enter into the blessed realization of their dreams, their hopes, and their aspirations. (Loud cheers.)

### Cleveland, O.

**IRON WORKERS' CONVENTION.**—The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers will be held in Cleveland in two weeks, and it will be the most important session since 1892. The organization is stronger now than at that time, and it covers a larger territory. This year a great question, as usual, will be a revision of the wage scale, so as to secure a restoration of the wages lost during the business depression. Since the summer of 1893 the wages of the iron and steel workers have been going down. The puddling rates fell from \$5.50 to \$4 per ton, and even that rate has been cut in many places, notably in Pittsburg. The voluntary reduction of 10 per cent in the tonnage rates for finishers was followed last year by a further reduction of 10 per cent, and in the Youngstown district the finishers took another cut of 15 per cent. The only workers who escaped were the shotmill hands. The tin plate workers compromised with a reduction of 12 1/2 and 15 per cent on what was demanded by the manufacturers. The demand for a wage restoration will likely cover the departments of mill work, with the possible exception of the tin plate branch.

**MOLDERS VICTORIOUS.**—The molders' strike in this city came to an end last Saturday. Every shop in the city has finally conceded the advance in wages demanded by the men.

### Chicago, Ill.

**BRICK YARD STRIKE.**—A strike at the Weber-LeBann Company's brick yards, at Evanston, is the beginning of what may develop into a strike of huge proportions. It was started because of the refusal of the proprietor to pay the wages demanded by the Illinois Brick-makers' Alliance. All men employed in the South yards quit work, and to the number of 1,500 marched to the North Side yards to persuade the men at work there to join issue with them.

### Richmond, Va.

**MILITIA CALLED OUT.**—The Richmond Howitzer Military Company left here for Pocahontas, Gov. O'Ferrill, who ordered them out, will not discuss the matter. It is presumed that he acted on information sent him by Adjutant General Anderson, who is at Pocahontas.

**CAPITALIST METHODS.**—Judge J. J. Jackson of the Federal Court, now sitting here, granted an injunction restraining the strikers in the Flat Top coal region along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad from interfering with the transportation of interstate traffic. The railroad fears the destruction of its property by strikers, as the feeling against the company is very strong, the miners thinking it is responsible for the strike. Police, militia and Judges are now being employed to break the strike of the poor miners.

### Butte, Mont.

**CAPITALISM PURE AND SIMPLE.**—The Grand Jury, which, for three weeks, has been investigating the dynamite explosion horror in which 50 men lost their lives reports that it has been unable to fix the responsibility. Civil suits for damages aggregating \$250,000 have been brought against the two hardware companies.



# SOME "OLD TIMERS."

## FAMOUS PITCHERS OF SEASONS GONE BY.

Cummings, Matthews, Bradley, Goldsmith and Others Who Pitched Under the Old Rules—Of Them All Only a Few Are in Evidence.



WHEN "FATHER" was a boy, the pitcher used the old side arm swing, resembling the motion that is used by bowlers when they deliver the ball. Strange to say, it was possible for the early pitchers to put considerable speed into their delivery with this motion, and A. G. Spalding, now so well known by reason of his connection with athletic sports, was one of the most successful pitchers in the United States at this style of delivery. It would sound strange nowadays to hear A. G. Spalding referred to as "the boy with the iron arm and the eagle eye," but that is what they called him in Illinois in the days of his prosperity as a ball player, while in Boston, prior to that time, he was called the king, as Clarkson was called later on under Spalding. As early as 1876 those who were sponsors for the national game had in mind the curbing of the talent displayed by the pitcher, and the disposition to embarrass the pitcher in these latter days may be said to be an honest legacy. The rules of 1876 provided for a box six feet square, from which the



W. A. CUMMINGS.

pitcher was to deliver the ball with the arm swinging nearly perpendicular with the body, and the arm in being swung forward had to pass below the line of the hip. This was designed to prevent overhand pitching, but it often failed of its object. The pitchers would throw the ball with a fast jerk whenever they thought the umpire's attention was attracted the other way, and then, as now, the captain of the other side would register his complaint with the umpire. Some of the pitchers became so proficient that it was difficult to tell whether their hands went below the hip, just on a line with the hip, or a little above the hip. However, if it looked as though the rule was violated, some one was sure to call out, "Make him get his arm down, Mr. Umpire."

The famous pitchers of 1876 were A. G. Spalding, W. A. Cummings, "Bobbie" Matthews and George Washington Bradley. Spalding was a member of the Chicago team, and it won the pennant, in spite of the fact that he could not pitch a curve and was obliged to rely altogether upon a straight arm delivery. It was not considered necessary in those days to carry more than one pitcher with a team. Arthur Cummings was a member of the Hartforders. He could not pitch a curve ball, and is said to be the only pitcher who ever lived who was able to curve a ball with the old fashioned straight arm delivery. He used a peculiar motion of the wrist that "put English" on the ball. The star pitcher of the season, so far as his record was concerned, was George Washington Bradley. He was a member of the St. Louis team, "Bobbie" Matthews was with the Mutuals of New York. Tom Bond first appeared professionally in this season.

In 1877 Tommy Bond and Will White joined forces with the Bostonians. Bond began to improve from that time, and by another year the battery of Bond and Snyder began to be famous. George Washington Bradley went to the Chicago, and Larkin, a member of the Hartforders, had his name printed in all the illustrated publications of the day as the crack pitcher of the League.

In 1878 one of the watchwords among the cranks was the "Only Nolan." He was a member of the Indianapolis team of that year, and one of the most prominent of the professional pitchers. John Ward first saw the inside of a

professional ball field in this year. He was signed by the Providence team after the beginning of the season, and before the year was over he had pitched himself into prominence as the star pitcher of the organization. The statistics at the end of the year showed that the percentage of fast hits off his pitching was but 33.2. However, the Bostonians won the pennant.

In 1879 George Wright was the manager of the Providence team, and it won the pennant. Ward was the star pitcher of the team and the star of the League. Bond was still with the Bostonians, but he seemed to have lost some of his cunning. Larkin of Hartford fame, had been transferred to Chi-

# AN IMPORTANT CASE.

## T COMES UP BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COURT.

A Suit for an Estoppel—The Eureka Chemical Company, of La Crosse, Makes the Trouble.

Papers have been filed in the United States court of the western district of Wisconsin, by Tarrant & Kronshage attorneys for the Stealing Remedy company, of Chicago and New York, in a suit for estoppel and damages against an imitation of No-to-bac, the tobacco habit cure. The action is brought against a concern called the Eureka chemical company, of La Crosse, Wis. The principles involved in these proceedings are of the utmost importance to the proprietary interests of America in general, and form in many respects a test case, the outcome of which will be carefully watched by the many other important manufacturing concerns similarly imitated. Not only the question of imitation of name, trade-mark or preparation and package, enters into the case, but also the proposition whether the actual advertising literature used in establishing the publicity of a preparation can be stolen without penalty, word for word, by an imitator. The decision in this case will settle one of the vital points in United States trade-mark and copyright law—Madison (Wis.) Democrat.

**HISTORICAL FACTS.**  
Egyptian pottery is the oldest known; dates from 2,000 B. C.  
The Chaldeans were the first people to work in metals.  
First American express, New York to Boston—W. F. Harnden.  
Julius Caesar invaded Britain, 55 B. C.; assassinated, 44 B. C.  
Soap was first manufactured in England in the 16th century.  
First photographs produced in England, 1802; perfected, 1841.  
The largest free territorial government is the United States.  
First marine insurance, A. D. 533; England, 1598; America, 1721.  
First life insurance, in London, 1772; America, Philadelphia, 1812.  
Prof. Oersted, Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetism in 1819.  
Glass windows were first introduced into England in the 8th century.  
Glass was made in Egypt, 3,000 B. C.; earliest date of transparent glass, 719 B. C.  
Chicago is little more than fifty years old, and is the eighteenth city of the world.  
First public schools in America were established in the New England states about 1642.

**NATURE'S HANDIWORK.**  
A correspondent in a Leeds contemporary notes that during a recent gale a deposit of salt covered his windows, facing west, a distance of some twenty-five miles from the nearest salt water.  
The wings of the owl are lined with a soft down that enables the bird to fly without making the slightest sound, a very important matter to a nocturnal bird of prey.  
The Indian wheat, which has lately come into prominence in European markets, is said not to make good flour unless mixed with a percentage of the hard American variety.  
Paracelsus asserted that the entire air is full of devils who are too small to be seen. He declared that these same devils are responsible for all human diseases. And so say our doctors now, only they call them microbes instead of devils, which may not make much real difference after all.  
Some birds in Patagonia have a foolish habit of roosting low down, close to the ice, and in the morning may sometimes be seen the curious sight of scores of these unfortunates with their tails fast frozen into the ice. There they are compelled to remain until the sun, by the process of melting them out, liberates the prisoners.

**FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.**  
Parisian women are, some of them, wearing hand-painted gowns.  
Genuine antique hourglasses are heirlooms that may now be fashionably brought to the fore.  
The general housework girl in London gets \$9.50 a month; a cook about \$9; a nurse \$8, and a laundress \$8.25.  
A girde of black silk links forming a chain that goes around the waist and hangs in front is a new Parisian fashion.  
London women are wearing walking skirts shorter than ever; almost to the shoe tops. And few of them have pretty feet.  
Paillettes, only another name for the old-time spangles, are very much in evidence in needlework and as furniture to fabrics and trimmings.  
The Italian actress, Ristori, last appeared in this country in 1886. She was born in Friuli, in 1821, and made her appearance in tragic roles in 1855. She was one of the remarkable actresses of the last generation.  
The once fashionable and still valuable cashmere shawls of our grandmothers' time are being sacrificed to the scissors at last, and made into sleeves, bodices and bias folds, appearing with black or with full red brocade silk for very rich afternoon gowns for elderly women.  
An Ohio woman, Miss Fry, has perfected a process for the application of coloring matter to the surface of pottery in the form of a spray. The color may be in liquid form or as a powder, but it is blown upon the surface by means of any spray producer or atomizer. Varied and novel effects may be produced by applying several colors simultaneously by means of separate jets, or color and glazing may be mixed and sprayed together. The color is fixed, as usual, by firing.

**Western League Season.**  
The regular season of the Western Baseball League will be opened May 1, with Grand Rapids at Indianapolis, Toledo at Detroit, Kansas City at St. Paul, and Minneapolis at Milwaukee. The league is the same as last year, with the exception that St. Paul takes the place of Sioux City, and the success that attended the league last year in spite of the financial depression is a pretty good guaranty that it will be a winner this year. The various clubs are rapidly reporting for duty, and the players are in hard and earnest training, preliminary to the 100-game spurt for the pennant. Many of the old players of last year have been resigned, yet there will be many new faces on the diamond, and doubtless such weeding out will be necessary before the season is far advanced.

**"BOBBIE" MATTHEWS.**  
The famous pitchers of 1876 were A. G. Spalding, W. A. Cummings, "Bobbie" Matthews and George Washington Bradley. Spalding was a member of the Chicago team, and it won the pennant, in spite of the fact that he could not pitch a curve and was obliged to rely altogether upon a straight arm delivery. It was not considered necessary in those days to carry more than one pitcher with a team. Arthur Cummings was a member of the Hartforders. He could not pitch a curve ball, and is said to be the only pitcher who ever lived who was able to curve a ball with the old fashioned straight arm delivery. He used a peculiar motion of the wrist that "put English" on the ball. The star pitcher of the season, so far as his record was concerned, was George Washington Bradley. He was a member of the St. Louis team, "Bobbie" Matthews was with the Mutuals of New York. Tom Bond first appeared professionally in this season.



A. G. SPALDING.

three most brilliant pitchers who have come to the fore are Rusie, Young and Meekin. Rusie is with New York and Meekin, starting in with Louisville, has finally reached New York. Young is still with Cleveland, where he has been since he came into the National League. Other pitchers, like Nichols of Boston, Killen of Pittsburg and Breitstein of St. Louis are men with fine reputations, and quite equal to Meekin. None of the three, however, has pitched with the steady success that has characterized both Rusie and Young. Strange to say, both the latter pitchers began their career in Cleveland.  
Late in the eighties the League gave up trying to fight the pitchers who wanted to deliver the ball with a swift overhand motion, and the pitching rules were so amended that the pitcher could throw or pitch the ball as suited his fancy. It was found useless trying to contend against the advances of the pitcher, and in order to even matters as much as possible, the number of balls entitling a batter to first base was reduced. The pitcher has been moved back to a point sixty feet from the home plate, and must stand on a small rubber square 24 inches by 6, from which to deliver the ball. It is the nearest approach to the old fashioned batting game, that the public has seen since the first curve was pitched. It is all different, however, from the time that "father and grandfather played on the Smithville nine," and it is no wonder that the game appears to be all changed. T. E. S.

**AN INSIDIOUS VICE.**  
**Gambling Worse Than Drunkenness to Business Integrity.**  
"Gambling is the skulking, poisonous foe to business integrity," said an experienced business man to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "You can see the signs of drunkenness," he said, "and guard against being damaged by a drinking partner or employe, but more often than not you know nothing of the gambler's downward progress until your losses tell the tale. I have seldom seen a case in which the habit of gambling did not have the companion habit of lying. The lying gets worse as the gambling becomes confirmed. Your gambling associate comes along with such a cheerful mask of falsehood that you are indignant when somebody intimates that he is treading the dangerous path of calliance with cards or horses."  
"Some years ago I had a little experience which I've no doubt many merchants can duplicate. I was a managing partner in a branch of one of the most extensive houses in St. Louis. We had a salesman whom we valued highly. It came to our knowledge that he was falling in love with poker. I said that he must be warned. The other partner thought he was all right, but consented to the warning. In a few months the man collected a bill and lost the money at poker. I then insisted on reporting a discharge to the main firm, but my partner stuck to his faith in the man's promises. Finally we compromised by retaining the delinquent on condition that my partner notify the firm that he would be personally responsible for losses caused by a repetition of the occurrence. We also sent to every customer a notice that all bills should be paid directly to our headquarters."  
"Before six months had passed the salesman managed to collect a bill of \$1,500 and lost every dollar."  
"My partner took the money out of his pocket and reimbursed the firm. It is not necessary to tell anybody who knows gamblers that he never received a cent from the man he had befriended."  
"The preacher and the lawmaker may grade other vices as more heinous, but the merchant and the banker who know what is good for them are more afraid of gamblers than of any thing else."

**Disconsolate Damsel.**  
A young man had shown her a good deal of attention, and one evening she became angry at something he said, and did not speak to him for a long time. Then she was sorry and spoke. He recognized her, but was very cool. She is heart-broken, having found out that she loves him devotedly. She thinks of him night and day, and wants to know what she can do to win him back. It is very hard work to undo such actions. The world is full of people who are suffering from the consequences of their own folly. Probably the only thing you can do is to take advantage of some opportunity to speak to him, and tell him you have realized that you were very foolish to grow angry about a trifle. Then let matters take their course and see what he will do. He may not have cared very much for you, and may not think it worth while to be reconciled. If he does not, after your explanation, see fit to do so, there is nothing that we can suggest to help you out.

**An Aged Queen.**  
A London paper reports that Queen Victoria can not walk now without the assistance of servants, but it is certain at least, that the grand old lady, unlike her royal grandfather, is not dying at the top. She is nearing the age of 76 and has reigned fifty-seven years, and her judgment in matters of statesmanship is probably as good to-day as it ever was.

**FLOTSAM.**  
The steamship City of Paris keeps up steam with the aid of fifty-four furnace fires.  
The women of Morocco never celebrate their birthdays, and few of them know their ages.  
When flying at its highest speed the housefly makes 600 strokes of its wings per second, and the dragon fly 1,500.  
Powdered glass is now used to make sandpaper. The glass is pulverized by heating it red hot and throwing it into water.  
The condor is the largest bird in existence. Some of these shot in the Andes had a spread of wing of eighteen or twenty feet.  
The "complexion brush" is the latest addition to the toilet. It is said to give a healthy glow to the face and remove wrinkles.  
Most of the Japanese women in the rural districts are skilled agriculturists. This outdoor work accounts for their health and strength.  
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The sound of a bell can be heard through the water at a distance of 45,000 feet. Through the air it can be heard at a distance of only 456 feet.  
The observance of Lent is one of the old customs among Christian nations. It is, in fact, a custom of such antiquity that its beginning is involved in obscurity.  
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It is said that dew will not form on some colors. While a yellow board will be covered with dew, a red or black one beside it will be perfectly dry.  
The sound of a bell can be heard through the water at a distance of 45,000 feet. Through the air it can be heard at a distance of only 456 feet.  
The observance of Lent is one of the old customs among Christian nations. It is, in fact, a custom of such antiquity that its beginning is involved in obscurity.  
"As blind as a mole" is not a sensible comparison, as the mole is possessed of good eyesight, although its eyes are very small—about the size of a mustard seed.  
The Japanese begin building their houses at the top. The roof is first built and elevated on a skeleton frame. Then it affords shelter to the workmen from storms.  
Abraham Atwood, a poultryer of Lewiston, Me., sold a turkey to a patron, and the latter found in the fowl's crop a gold bosom pin worth twice the price of the turkey.  
The new sheer French and Venetian goods are like the finest silk in texture, and may well be classed among the luxurious fancies of the season.

**Disconsolate Damsel.**  
A young man had shown her a good deal of attention, and one evening she became angry at something he said, and did not speak to him for a long time. Then she was sorry and spoke. He recognized her, but was very cool. She is heart-broken, having found out that she loves him devotedly. She thinks of him night and day, and wants to know what she can do to win him back. It is very hard work to undo such actions. The world is full of people who are suffering from the consequences of their own folly. Probably the only thing you can do is to take advantage of some opportunity to speak to him, and tell him you have realized that you were very foolish to grow angry about a trifle. Then let matters take their course and see what he will do. He may not have cared very much for you, and may not think it worth while to be reconciled. If he does not, after your explanation, see fit to do so, there is nothing that we can suggest to help you out.

**An Aged Queen.**  
A London paper reports that Queen Victoria can not walk now without the assistance of servants, but it is certain at least, that the grand old lady, unlike her royal grandfather, is not dying at the top. She is nearing the age of 76 and has reigned fifty-seven years, and her judgment in matters of statesmanship is probably as good to-day as it ever was.

**FLOTSAM.**  
The steamship City of Paris keeps up steam with the aid of fifty-four furnace fires.  
The women of Morocco never celebrate their birthdays, and few of them know their ages.  
When flying at its highest speed the housefly makes 600 strokes of its wings per second, and the dragon fly 1,500.  
Powdered glass is now used to make sandpaper. The glass is pulverized by heating it red hot and throwing it into water.  
The condor is the largest bird in existence. Some of these shot in the Andes had a spread of wing of eighteen or twenty feet.  
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### DEATH AND TAXES.

A favorite method of municipal taxation in France is the octroi, or tax on food or supplies brought into the city. In Paris one-third of the taxes are raised in this way, which accounts for the high prices charged for food in that city.

Lyons, the second city in France, had the same system, but is to abolish it altogether as an experiment, making up for its loss by higher direct taxation. Of course, one effect of the octroi is to encourage the building up of untaxed suburbs.



### KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

### THE SILVER QUESTION.



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No. 5 CHAPTERS ON SILVER, by Judge Henry G. Miller of Chicago. 110 pages. A book suitable for all thoughtful readers of the money question. Paper only, 25 cents.

No. 6 UP TO DATE COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL CONTINUED, by W. H. Harvey. Illustrated, 200 pages and 50 illustrations. It is a history of COIN, the little financier, since devoting his lectures in Chicago. It is dedicated to the readers of COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL, and should only be read by those who have read the "School." Every voter in the United States should read it. Popular edition, 25 cents; better paper edition, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

After May 1, 1895, all persons ordering "Coin's Financial School" or "Up to Date, Coin's Financial School Continued," in cloth, will get the two books printed together and bound in cloth for \$1.00, sent postpaid. The two books together make the most complete treatise on the subject of money ever printed.

Our Special Offer. We send the following four books postpaid for \$1.00: Bimetallism and Monometallism (25 cents), Coin's Hand Book (10 cents), A Tale of Two Nations (50 cent edition), and A Tale of Two Nations (50 cent edition), \$1.35 for \$1.00. In order to take these, say "Set No. 1 of 4 books." We also furnish for \$1.00 Bimetallism and Monometallism (25 cents), Coin's Hand Book (10 cents), Coin's Financial School (25 cent edition), A Tale of Two Nations (50 cent edition), Chapters on Silver (25 cent edition), and Up to Date, Coin's Financial School Continued (25 cent edition), \$1.35 for \$1.00. In ordering the books contained in this list, say "set No. 2 of 6 books."

For any of the foregoing books or offers remit in stamps postoffice money order, express or registered letter, bank draft or currency, but do not use personal checks, as the banks charge us for collecting them. Address

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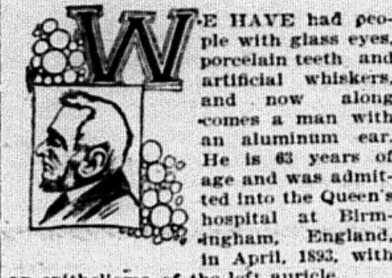
### FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN

★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

### INDUSTRIAL FIELDS.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

##### Aluminum in Another and Novel Field of Usefulness—A Moveable Tabernacle for Spreading the Gospel—Reservoir for Wind Irrigation.



WE HAVE had people with glass eyes, porcelain teeth and artificial whiskers, and now along comes a man with an aluminum ear. He is 63 years of age and was admitted to the Queen's hospital at Birmingham, England, in April, 1893, with an epithelioma of the left auricle.

The greater part of the diseased ear was cut off by the attending surgeon and a plaster-of-paris cast was taken of the left side of his head. Then an artificial ear was built up in wax to match the healthy one on the opposite side. This bogus ear was then made in vulcanite and aluminum, tinted and enamelled to harmonize with the complexion. No artificial contrivance, such as a spectacle frame, was made use of to support the aluminum ear, and adhesion to the head was effected by means of a saturated solution of mastic in absolute alcohol.

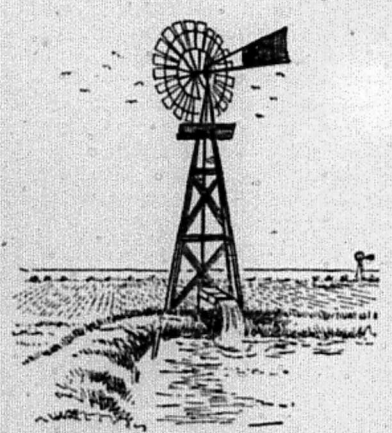
The man now can hear as well as ever, but he takes care to sleep on his right side at night so as not to break off his new ear. At the same time he has no fear of having it frost-bitten, and he is probably the only man alive who could even partly comply with the request of Marc Antony: "Lend me your ear."

##### Carries His Hall With Him.

One of the most unique houses of worship ever erected in Iowa, or possibly in this country, stands at 1448 West avenue, out on West Hill, Burlington. It is Missionary J. B. Crawford's moveable tabernacle, which was dedicated recently with unique services. The structure is made of iron and wood on a steel frame. It is built in sections, eight by nine feet in size, each section being hinged so as to fold into a space of eight by four and a half feet. Each section is numbered to aid in fitting the parts together. The outside of this unique edifice is of corrugated iron, and the interior is lined with hard pine. The walls and sides are erected on a steel frame, which can itself be taken apart and placed in a small compass. The interior of the building is lighted by windows, which slip into the lining of the sections while being transported to prevent injury to the glass. The interior of the building is heated by two stoves, so arranged as to take in all the piping during transportation. The building has folding benches which will seat about 500 people. Everything used in the erection of the building is turned to some good account. Even the derrick, on which the frame and sides are raised, is afterward turned into a rostrum for the speaker. When the building is in pieces the derrick forms the wogan bed on which the sections are loaded for transportation. The building can be "knocked down," packed up, transported into another township and erected by two men in less than three days at a cost of less than \$12. It is so arranged that it can be set up on any kind of ground, rolling or level. Mr. Crawford says this building will settle a very perplexed question of evangelical work in the poorer portions of the cities, where rents are high. The building can be transported to some vacant lot, set up and the services held with very little expense, and he thinks his idea will be adopted by other missionaries in a short time. The cost of the building was about \$500.

##### A Reservoir for Wind Mill Irrigation.

Wind pump irrigation will be depended upon more and more wherever the rainfall is apt to be deficient. The accompanying illustration from a photograph, represents a section of one of the many reservoirs in Meade county in Southwest Kansas, which have been used satisfactorily for some time. The pump is larger than the average in this locality, having a 12-inch cylinder, a 12-inch discharge pipe and a 10-inch stroke; it lifts the water 14 feet at the rate of 175 gallons per minute. The preparation of the reservoir is most important, and in order to assist any who contemplate such an addition to their farm improvements, the following



ing is given. Select a site higher than the ground to be watered. Lay out the reservoir corresponding in capacity to the power of the pump. The pump must be capable of filling it in two or three days. Remove all sod, placing it beyond the limits of the walls. Do not use it in forming the embankment. Then plow and scrape, dumping where the wall of the reservoir is wanted. Continue until the work is completed, driving over the wall. Leave the inside sloping so the waves will not injure it. When the excavation is of the desired size plow the bottom and pulverize thoroughly. Hitch a team to a block, road scraper or other suitable object, turn in the water and begin to puddle by driving along one edge and continuing until the whole surface is puddled. This will cause a precipitation of sediment which will fill the pores of the soil and enable it to hold water quite well. The bottom will then be 12 to 15 inches lower than the surface of the ground outside, but that much water must always be left in the reservoir to preserve the puddling, for if it gets dry or freezes the work must be done over again. If the reservoir is small, say

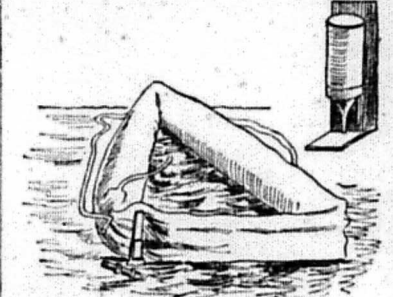
20x50x3 feet, some dirt for the wall must be obtained from the outside. An outlet can be made of four two-inch planks long enough to reach through the wall. Saw the inner end sloping and provide it with a valve made of two-inch board, and on the same principle as the valve in an ordinary pump.

##### A New Process.

The unreliability of certain processes of preparing diastase has given no little trouble to persons engaged in occupations requiring a large amount of this substance. Diastase is the ferment formed during the germination of grain. It is a soluble nitrogenous ferment capable of converting starch and dextrin into sugar. From Japan comes a new process of preparing this substance. A variety of mushroom is cultivated on wheat bran. It throws out roots that gather to itself tiny crystals of diastase and the entire plant seems to be a collector or generator of this ferment. A report of the experiments made with this method contains the following statement: "Diastase of purity sufficient for commercial purposes was obtained in considerable quantities by washing the bran and afterward crystallizing the diastase from the water. Equal parts of diastase and crude wheat bran in the proportion of 10 per cent of prepared grain will produce, it is said, a more perfect conversion than 10 per cent of the best malt. The use of the bran for this purpose does not seem to injure it for feeding, as cattle flourish on it. This diastase will produce 20 per cent of alcohol in a suitable sugar solution." The importance of this discovery will be at once apparent to users of this ferment."

##### Human Life Saver.

Baron Alexander von der Ropp of Berlin has recently invented a life saving apparatus which will greatly reduce



the danger of drowning in cases of shipwreck and other maritime catastrophes. Its essential parts consist of a strong India rubber sack, a cylindrical metallic hull and a breaking apparatus. The sack and the hull are connected in one end and within the former is contained a long-necked vial filled with chloro-methylene gas. A peculiar characteristic of this gas is that it evaporates in an instant when given an opportunity for expansion. The breaking apparatus consists of a strong ring of filtered paper which keeps a spring intrusion. As soon as this paper becomes wet it loses its firmness, the spring jerks a little knife which cuts the neck of the bottle. The gas at once fills the India rubber sack. Three seconds after the shipwrecked person has jumped into the water the apparatus is transformed into a buoy which will keep him afloat. Special precautions are taken in order to protect the apparatus when not in use against the humidity of misty and rainy weather.

##### A Curious Fact.

The Popular Science News calls attention to a most remarkable account of the position of certain planets as located in "Gulliver's Travels." This book, written somewhere about 1726, contains the following words: "They spend the greater part of their lives in observing the celestial bodies, which they do by the assistance of glasses far exceeding ours in goodness. . . . They have likewise discovered two lesser stars, or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost five. The former revolves in the space of ten hours and the latter in twenty-one and a half, so that the squares of their periodical times are very near in the same proportion with the cubes of their distance from the center of Mars." One hundred and fifty years before it was known that Mars had a satellite, when the theory that it had one would have been met with ridicule, or at the least, disbelief, the author of this remarkable book described the exact number of satellites that Mars possessed, told their location and unusual speed, also a peculiarity in the relation of the speed to the central orb—a peculiarity based upon no principles with which the astronomers are familiar. A careful study of the statements made by many writers of marked ability will almost inevitably lead us to the conclusion that certain imaginative minds have the gift of prophecy, or, at all events, there may be flashes of divination possibly unsuspected by the writers themselves.

##### Pneumatic Tires.

The employment of rubber tires, together with the use of ball bearings, is likely to reduce the power necessary to move carriages to a minimum. Experiments have been made with the common steel-tire carriage as against the pneumatic. It was found that on a smooth, hard floor four pounds would start the pneumatic tire and three pounds the steel. At first glance this argued against the pneumatic, but when obstructions were placed in the way it was found that less than half the amount was required to move the pneumatic over the steel tire. Then the two carriages were taken out upon an ordinary road, when it was found that under precisely similar conditions forty pounds were necessary to move the steel-tire carriage as against twenty-five for the pneumatic. Experiments on roads of all sorts and under varying circumstances showed about the same proportion. The question naturally arises: What is the particular advantage of this difference in power? Pneumatic tires are not available for heavy loads. They are used only for the lightest sort of driving and are very expensive. Horseflesh, on the contrary, is cheap, and so the must conclude, after the looking at the subject from all points, that pneumatic tires are a luxury to be indulged in only by those who desire the greatest amount of speed and ease of riding regardless of the cost thereof.

### MISSING LINKS

The Patagonians are the tallest people in the world and the Laplanders the shortest.

The pupils of one grammar school in New York represent twenty-nine nationalities.

In 1644 the cold was so severe in Holland that wine was cut in blocks and sold by weight.

If this entire country were as populous as Rhode Island its inhabitants would number 945,766,200.

An English surgeon recently hollowed out a new socket for an artificial eye, the old one not being large enough.

M. Tassinari, a Parisian scientist, has been experimenting with the smoke of tobacco and finds it one of the most perfect germicides and disinfectants ever used.

Between 1870 and 1895 the number of factories in New Orleans has increased from 554 to 3,595, the capital from \$5,429,146 to \$40,067,000, hands employed from 4,411 to 46,936, and the value of the product from \$8,450,439 to \$70,089,546.

##### BIG OF THEIR KIND.

The largest sailing ship afloat is the remodeled Persian Monarch, 3,923 tons measurement. Her iron masts are 184 feet high from the deck.

The Tucker family of Todd county, Ky., weighs 994 pounds, divided among father, mother and two daughters.

##### THINGS TO THINK OF.

The waitresses in a Brooklyn restaurant have been ordered to straighten out their frizzes, tightly braid their back hair and replace their fashionable puff sleeves with the old-style close-fitting sleeves. The order has caused much complaint and the waitresses threaten to strike unless the order is revoked.

The best briar root from which pipes are made comes from the borders of Italy and France. In the mountainous districts of these countries roots are dug out that have grown for ages, and are sometimes larger than a man's body, weighing hundreds of pounds.

A New York photographer announces "comic pictures taken while you wait." These pictures are rendered comic by placing the head of the subject upon a ludicrous little body and then mounting the whole upon a fractious donkey.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotine nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor, and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

##### RANDOM READING.

The average amount of sickness in human life is ten days per annum.

A divorced woman residing near Chicago recently acted as bridesmaid at the second wedding of her former husband.

In North Dakota 44.58 per cent of the people are of foreign birth; then comes Minnesota with 35.90, then Wisconsin with 30.78 per cent.

Albert Haight of Newark, N. J., received a judgment of \$15,000 against a trolley car company because he had been knocked down by a car and injured in a manner to make him permanently deaf.

An East Manchester woman inquired at police headquarters the address of the president of the "Society for the Suppression of Children." She wanted to enter a complaint against some boys for stealing her wood.

Under the Belgian law unmarried men over 25 have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes, and priests and other persons of position and education have three votes. Severe penalties are imposed on those who fail to vote.

##### New Dining Car Service.

It is a pleasure to note the addition of another important feature to the already competent train service of the Nickel Plate Road. The Dining Car service of this popular low rate line has recently been augmented by which dinner will be served on train No. 6, leaving Chicago at 2 p. m. daily, and breakfast and dinner on train No. 2, leaving Chicago daily at 9:20 p. m., with direct connections for New York and Boston. Breakfast and dinner will be served on train No. 5, arriving in Chicago at 9:35 p. m. from New York and Boston.

For all information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

J. Y. CALAHAN,  
General Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago has a beer war on. Under the circumstances the part of the traditional dogs of war might be taken by the growers.

A new dining car service between Chicago and Buffalo via the Nickel Plate Road has recently been placed at the disposal of the traveling public, which will enable patrons of this favorite low rate line to obtain all meals on trains when traveling on through trains between Chicago, New York and Boston. For reservations of a sleeping car space and further information, see your local ticket agent or address J. Y. Calahan, General Ticket Agent, Chicago.

##### ANIMAL LONGEVITY.

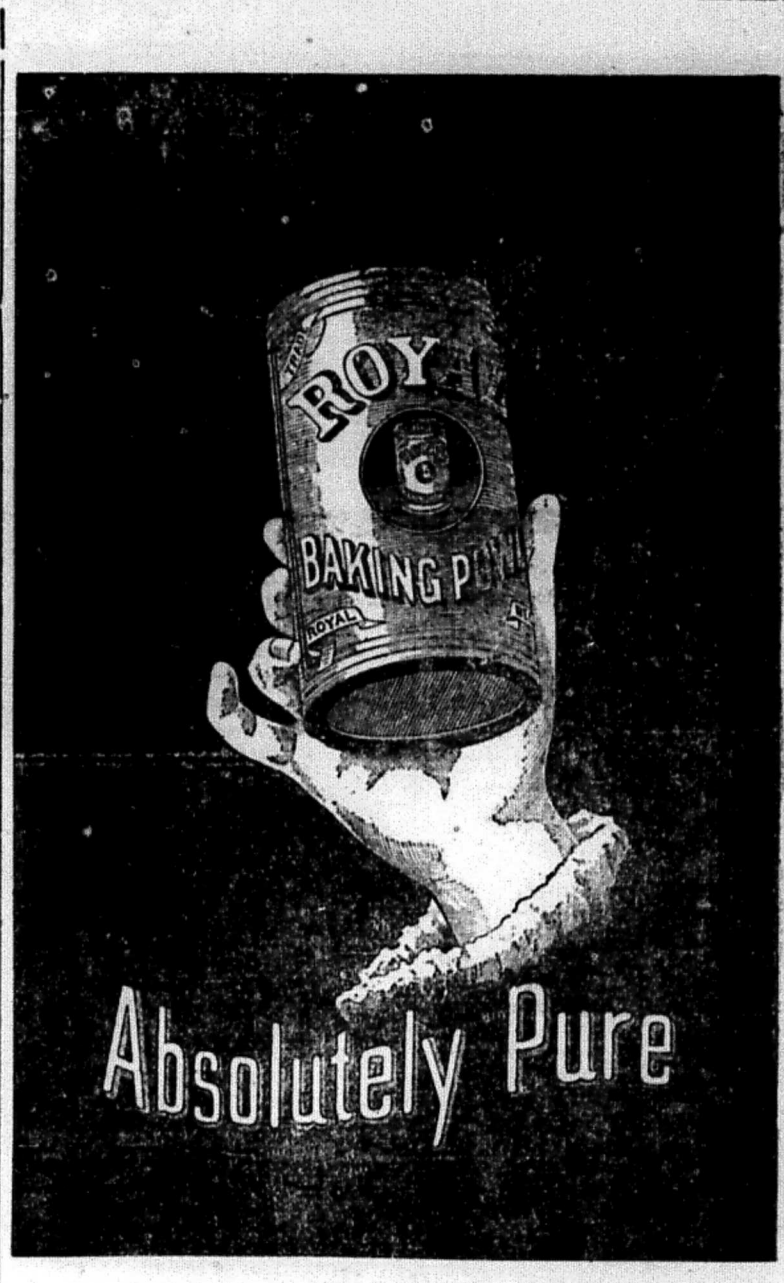
A carp taken in Germany six or seven years ago had a ring through its lower jaw, on which it was recorded that the bearer was placed in a particular water in 1618. This appears hardly credible, but there is little doubt that many carps have lived for upwards of a hundred years.

ONLY ONE, AND THAT IN JULY.

Excursion to Colorado. The Great Rock Island Route will sell tickets cheap for this excursion to Denver in July, and you should post yourself at once as to rates and routes.

Send by postal card or letter to Jno. Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, for a beautiful souvenir issued by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y., called the "Tourist Teacher," that tells all about the trip. It will be sent free. It is a gem, and you should not delay in asking for it.

Jno. Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago.



### NOTES AND NOTIONS.

Within the last two years more than 2,000 artificial fish ponds have been constructed in Missouri.

Eddie Myers, aged 12 years, of Bens Creek, Pa., has been held in \$1,000 for trial on a charge of throwing a stone which struck and killed Will May, another boy.

A white tar has recently been invented. No climatic conditions will render it soft, and it will probably take the place of pitch altogether in caulking the decks of ships.

Over \$20,000 in cash was found behind pictures and under carpets and in other places in the residence of Mrs. Daniel De Laney, a wealthy woman, who died at Sylvan Lake, Duches county, N. Y.

A Poisonous Mist. This filly describes miasma, a vaporous poison which causes cholera and fever, various eruptions, ulcers, ague, and in the tropics usually typhoid fever. It is caused by stagnant waters, prevents and cures various complaints, diarrhoea, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous and anxiety troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia and is improved vastly and also prevented by the great restorative.

It seems to be the general opinion in society that Lent was specially instituted for the fast set.

Funny the hypnotic theory never occurred to Cain at that first murder trial.

Removal of Ticket Office of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad—(Nickel Plate Road.)

On May 1st the Chicago city ticket office of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. (Nickel Plate Road) will be moved to 111 Adams street, opposite the post office.

J. Y. CALAHAN,  
General Agent.

Arctic dogs can draw heavy loads on sledges made of walrus bones, but a dog show will draw 17,387 people.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer \$100 reward for any case of catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Sent for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Emperor of Russia gets a salary 150 times bigger than Grover Cleveland's as president.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. WISLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

At Fort Scott socials the small boys amuse themselves by sneaking into the dressing rooms and smashing all the plug hats they see.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Dr. Parkhurst has the politician's gift of remembering faces seen but once and names known long ago.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. The original and only genuine. Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Cold Sores, Etc. C. G. Clark Co., N. Haven, Ct.

The Corinth canal, recently opened, must be both widened and deepened before it can be a complete success.

Whether the wide skirt is coming in or not depends to some extent on the width of the door.

The crying need of Oklahoma is evening amusements. A traveling soap vander lectured to 2,000 people in Guthrie.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, '94.

Portland may celebrate on May 21 the seventy-fifth anniversary of the meeting of the first Maine legislature.

Buffalo is the latest city to adopt the Piggree plan of potato patch farming for the poor.

Mothers appreciate the good work of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving qualities—a boon to the pale, stricken, sleepless and nervous.

It is only the dishonest who fear the watchdog's honest bark.

When you come to another town, be sure and take a box of Hinderco's. You'll find it useful.

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# LINCOLN SOCIALIST - LABOR.

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Lincoln, Nebraska.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY THE SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER UNION.

PHILIP KAUFMAN, Secretary, 311 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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We solicit communications from our fellow-workers throughout the world, and will give them all the attention they merit and our space will permit.

Secretaries of unions are requested to send all items of interest.

No anonymous communications will be published.

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### MAY DAY IN UTICA, N. Y.

The Socialist Section of Utica celebrated the May Day Festival at Utica Music Hall. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. It was an interesting and entirely successful occasion. The exercises consisted of selections by Kohl's orchestra, songs by the Harugari Saengerbund and an address by Mrs. Martha Moore Avery of Boston. The address was the principal feature. Mrs. Avery is an excellent speaker. She explained the significance of the May Day celebrations which are held by Socialists the world over. It meant more than a mere holiday, she said; it meant the projection of an idea. Mrs. Avery went into history to explain the development of the idea that all men were free to worship God according to their own conscience, and the further idea that all men were entitled to political equality. The Socialists to-day are seeking economic equality and they see the road by which it may be reached. The day of the Co-operative Commonwealth is not far distant. Mrs. Avery defined the classes who compose the proletariat and said they were all those who sell their labor, whether mental or physical. The capitalist class is composed of those who live by rents, interest and profit. Every man must do some useful work for society in order to justify his existence. If everybody did some useful work, who would then be more a gentleman than the wage worker? The present wage system grinds down the poor. The gospel of Christ will never be applied until the co-operative principle of government is applied. The Socialist doctrines conserve the interests of the race. The Socialists do not seek destruction; they seek to save. They do not seek division, but to stop division. The Socialists do not want to confiscate wealth, but the means of producing wealth. Labor produces wealth, and Labor should have what it produces. Socialists want the Government to control the means of production. We shall never get the best of civilization until everybody gets the best of it. We want to abolish classes. We don't want to stir up class hatred. Economic competition is what causes the capitalist struggle.

In conclusion, Mrs. Avery told some of the things Socialists demand, mentioning shorter hours of labor, increase of wages, abolition of the contract system, extension of education, etc. They look forward to the time when the consensus of opinion will constitute the law. The Socialists are here to stay, she said, and their cause was the greatest that ever engrossed the minds of mankind. Mrs. Avery was often applauded. Her allusion to the Globe Mills strike as a result of the present wage system, was especially appreciated. Following the exercises dancing was enjoyed.

The man who is not a Socialist cannot be depended upon when it comes down to the red-hot fight against Capitalism.

The Socialist Labor Party stands for shorter hours, full pay, enough air and room for every honest individual, comforts, pleasure and luxury for the workmen, health and happiness for everybody, good fellowship, good citizenship, good government, good education and everything that is good and tends to make life pleasant and long. If you are in favor of all that be sure and vote the Socialist Labor Ticket.

### MAY DAY IN LAWRENCE.

#### Comrade Herzog's Eight-Hour Address.

Our Lawrence, Mass. Comrades celebrated the International Eight-Hour demonstration in Matt's Hall. The festival began with a well selected musical piece by the Germania Orchestra. The Singing Society Vorwaerts, followed by the singing of the Marseillaise. The Comrade Herzog was introduced as the speaker of the evening. His remarks were well chosen and to the point. "Five years ago," he said, "the Socialists of Lawrence celebrated May Day in a Comrade's house, with only a few Comrades in attendance. To-night we see this spacious hall crowded with an intelligent audience. Never before have we held such a successful Eight-Hour demonstration. We celebrate to-night with the Socialist workmen of all countries; we demonstrate to-night for the same grand principles all the world over. We are in the fight for freedom; we are determined to stay in until the poor and oppressed will be freed from the shackles of wage slavery."

### MAY DAY IN NEW YORK.

#### Grand Demonstration on Union Square.

The Socialist Section and other Socialist Labor organizations of New York celebrated May 1 in an enthusiastic manner. Thousands of people took part in the parade, and the mass meeting on Union Square was a success in every respect. The following Comrades delivered addresses from the Union Square platform: Lucian Saniel, Howard Balkam, William L. Brower, Isaac Bennett, Michael Kelly, E. K. Thomas, Chas. Wilson, Chas. Franz, L. Ableson, John Sinniger, W. F. Westerfield, P. Flaschel, E. Bruckmann, H. Schueter, A. Jablonsky, B. Feigenbaum, Orland, Phillips, Pollack and Koppenheim.

### MAY DAY IN HOLYOKE.

May Day in Holyoke was celebrated under the auspices of the Singing Society Vorwaerts. The programme consisted of concert and ball. Nearly all the Socialist Comrades were in attendance and all had a good time. As a matter of course, the Comrades did not lose sight of the propagandistic work during the festival.

### THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI, O.

Our May festivity was held last Saturday at Workmen's Hall, arranged by the Central Labor Council and the German Trades Unions. The Herwegh banner choir furnished the singing part. The main speech was delivered in German by E. A. Welser, who dwelled upon the internationality of the interests of the working class, and predicted that also the American workers had to march in the direction of the European Socialists in order to gain power. The English speakers, Thomas I. Donnelly and the machinist, Mr. Campbell, spoke exclusively about the Eight-Hour work day, thus showing that they not yet had grasped the understanding of the internationality of the interests of the universal problem. Comrade John L. Popp, the second German speaker, censured the audience very severely for the noise they made in the rear part of the hall, and expressed his pity that the majority of the workmen did not seemingly take the May festivity from the correct side. He then commanded silence, and gave them a pretty tough lecture on the failures in agitation and organization. The attendance was rather small, about 200 people being present. The speakers indulged in hope to see thousands of Cincinnati workers celebrate the 1st of May next year in the open air, instead of in a hall at evening time. A good many Socialists were present, and "Labor" and "Volksamvalt" were distributed freely among the audience by Comrade Soellner. R.

### NEW HAVEN, CONN., ITEMS.

At a recent legislative hearing on public ownership of street railways, George Watrons, a railroad stock owner and leading New Haven politician, argued against municipal ownership, because the politicians who make up our municipal governments are incapable of managing street railways. And yet, at the very next session of the New Haven municipal government a city ordinance regulating the running of street cars was adopted, satisfactory to the street car companies. The capability of the politicians in making that ordinance was not questioned.

Mrs. Wolpin, wife of a New Haven (Conn.) barber, committed suicide because her husband had been out of work all winter. The woman was 25 years old, and left a baby, one month old, that died soon after. Think of it! A woman in the prime of life destroys herself and baby because her husband could obtain no work. What an awful sin, the Capitalist class has to answer for when their day of judgment comes!

Last week two learned and prominent New Haven men lectured upon the Labor question. One, Judge Sheldon, a silver fanatic, stated that the only solution was the coinage of plenty of silver dollars, the big ones of our daddies. The other, Rev. J. H. Mason, said that the rum question is the curse of it all. It really seems a pity that two such learned men as Sheldon and Mason unquestionably are, should be so stone-blind as not to see the fundamental errors of their hobbies. If these two gentlemen would only, just for the fun of the thing, read a Socialist tract they would be surprised at their own ignorance.

Section Fitchburg, Mass., held a successful entertainment at Red Men's Hall. Comrade David Taylor of Boston delivered a fine address on Socialism.

### NEW BEDFORD SOCIALISTS.

#### Pushing Forward on the Road to Victory and Success.

The Socialist Labor Party of New Bedford, Mass., held two open meetings last week, one at French Hall, the other at Meany's Hall. The meeting at Meany's Hall was well attended. The speaker was Comrade Louis Wolfson of the Lynn Shoe-workers' Union, and the subject was: "The Forerunner of Ruin; and the Heroic Efforts of the Socialists to Save the Nation."

A quarter of a century ago, said Mr. Wolfson, there were not a thousand persons in the United States that would acknowledge they were Socialists, or that really comprehended the scope or meaning of the word in its proper acceptance.

To-day there are not less than a million and perhaps since the recent upheaval at Homestead, Buffalo, Coeur-de-Alene, Chicago, Haverhill and Brooklyn 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 earnest, honest Advocates of Socialism. In 1857 the capitalists of the United States owned 57% per cent of the nation's wealth. In 1870, only 13 years later, they owned 63 per cent, having almost doubled their accumulations. They have more than kept up this ratio since 1870 and probably now own 80 per cent of the total wealth of the country.

What proportion of the population owns this large per cent it is not easy to determine, but it does not probably exceed 10 per cent of the 65,000,000 or more who inhabit this country, and this per cent, so small in numbers, but so omnipotent in wealth, is using its immense power in every department of business and of government in the development and prosecution of schemes for making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Once there were neither millionaires nor tramps in this country.

To-day the millionaires of America roll in luxury such as was never known in Europe or Asia, while in New York City alone 12,000 people die annually of starvation. The Americans say there is nothing to complain of and nothing to fear. If there is nothing to fear why the present attempt to increase our standing army? How is it that Governor Greenhalge last summer caused the militia to be trained in the riot drill? I tell you that they do see something to fear, and it lies in the poverty stricken masses and the millions of unemployed in this country who are liable at any time to rise in their might and wipe out every existing corrupt institution. Let us, therefore, as Socialists spare no effort within the compass of man's ability and give all our energy toward saving the republic from a revolution which would destroy all the good it has ever accomplished. The battle of emancipated labor must be won, not on the field of revolution, but on the field of evolution. Every dollar, every edifice, every product of human toil is the creation of the co-operation of all the people. But under our present capitalistic competitive system in this co-operation it is the share of the majority to have no voice, to do the hardest work and feed on the crumbs of life. Not as an exception but universally, labor is doing what it does not want to do and not getting what it wants or what it needs. Laborers want to work eight or less hours a day, they must work 10, 12, 14 and 18, crying to their employers, to Congress, to legislatures to be rescued; they go down under the murderous coppers and wheels of the railroads faster than if they were in service war, marching out of one battle in another; they want to send their children to school, they must send them to the factory; they want their wives to keep house for them, but they, too, must throw some shuttle or guide some wheel. They must work when they are sick, they must stop at another's will, in fact, they must work life out to keep life in. The people have to ask for work and do not get it. They have to take less than a fair share of the product. They have to risk life, limb or health—their own, their wives' and their children's—for others' selfishness or whim. All this is inconsistent with manhood and with citizenship. This is an impossible situation. No human society ever held together on such terms. This is contrary to the most sacred principles of American society. This is government without consent, and is the corner stone and root tree of American life that we, as Socialists, will have none of. The men who think it can continue are either idiots or arch enemies of the human race.

### THE AGITATION IN CLEVELAND.

A. Keitel American Section of Cleveland held a well-attended meeting last week Thursday evening in their new and commodious quarters at the corner of Pelton and Starkweather avenues. The subject for debate was, "Are there too many workmen in the country?" The consensus of opinion seemed to be that under our present industrial system there are too many workmen, but that under a co-operative industrial system or the nationalization of land and machinery there never could be too many workers. The debate was very interesting, Comrades Beyer, Tilton, Dinger, Weingardt, Gustaves, Gorman and others taking part in same. It was decided to meet hereafter on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. The subject for last Thursday's meeting was the Single Tax.

### PHILADELPHIA SOCIALISTS.

#### Demonstrate at the Labor Lyceum.

The Eight-Hour demonstration of our Philadelphia Comrades at the Labor Lyceum was a grand affair. A number of Unions took part in the demonstration. The speakers of the evening were Comrades Mahlon Barnes, Louis Werner, Dr. G. Metzler and H. Krolmer. Our Philadelphia Comrades are well satisfied with the success of the May Day demonstration.

### THAT EARLY SPRING SHOOT IN RHODE ISLAND.

A Comrade writes from Rhode Island: "It is with feelings of pleasure we notice the favorable comment of the Labor press of the country on the late phenomenal gains made by the S. L. P. in Little Rhody. But if they knew (as we do) that it is but an early spring shoot of what is to follow they would be even more enthusiastic about it. The enthusiasm with which the people are beginning to see and understand the true principles of Socialism is really encouraging to the honest worker. The three-weeks-old Section in this city is the healthiest and liveliest in the country, thanks to Comrade Boomer and "Justice" for the assistance given in educating the working people. They are all beginning to see the idiosyncrasy of longer following the dictates of mercenary miscreants whose only object is their own selfish ends. Oh, what fun we are having with hypocritical political tools!"

A German Section S. L. P. was organized Sunday, May 5, at Easthampton, Mass. The new Section voted to affiliate with the State and National organizations of the S. L. P. Meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon at the house of one of the members.

On Sunday, April 27, the American Branch, No. 1, of Brooklyn, closed a very successful season of lectures at Jackson Hall, 515 Fulton street. Comrades Scrimshaw and Hughes addressed a large and attentive audience, whose unanimous opinion it was that the season just closed had been fruitful of very good results.

### SOCIALIST POLITICS.

#### Indianapolis May Day Celebration.

The eight-hour demonstration of Indianapolis was held in Mozart's Hall under the auspices of the Socialist Section, assisted by the German labor organizations and the Workingmen's Singing Society Sangerbund. Klausman's Orchestra opened the festival by playing a well-selected musical piece. The Sangerbund sang several Socialist Labor songs; Comrades J. Zorn and Hugo Miller of Brewery Workers' and Typographical Union, respectively, caused considerable applause by their recitations. Comrade G. A. Hoehn of St. Louis delivered the English address. He gave a concise history of the International Eight-Hour demonstration, its progress and its great influence upon the international labor movement. Then he referred to the conditions of the working people in this country, giving also a short history of the American Labor struggles during the last few years. Socialism had become a power in America, the speaker said, and ere long America will see a powerful Socialist Labor Party, equally as strong, if not stronger, than the Socialist parties of Belgium, France or Germany. He expressed great satisfaction with the Socialist movement in England, and in conclusion urged the Comrades of Indianapolis to push the work of agitation and organization, and, above all, to go into political action as a Socialist Labor Party. The time had come, he said, when the Socialist Labor Party throughout the country must fight under their own banner. No more so-called reform party movements, but a strictly Socialist Labor Party movement—this should be the aim of every true Socialist.

Comrade Chas. D. Jessen delivered the German address. His well-chosen remarks were enthusiastically applauded by the audience. He appealed to the Comrades to do all in their power to make our Socialist movement a success. The tableau, "Goddess of Liberty," by our esteemed Comrade, Mrs. Hoffman, was an artistic masterpiece, and Mrs. Hoffman fully deserved the applause given her by the audience.

### SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

#### Our Comrades in Toronto Are Doing Good Pioneer Work.

The Socialist Labor Party are forging to the front, their meetings in St. John's Hall, corner Alice and Yonge streets, on Sunday afternoons have been well attended, the boom given by the Rev. Mr. Bliss' lecture and address before the Union for Practical Progress and S. L. P. combined, made itself felt in increased zeal, and there is little doubt that it has come to stay. Last Sunday afternoon the Rev. C. H. Shortt (Episcopalian), was the speaker. Without any defense as to his position on the question as a follower of the greatest Socialist that ever lived, he gave words of counsel and advice based on such reasonable grounds, that in the discussion which followed no one criticized that counsel, but many words of approval were given. The only exciting episode occurred after one speaker had urged those present to go to hear Rev. Mr. Henderson in Sherbourne Methodist Church on "Social Ethics, Righteousness and Reguery." The in and out speaking of this reverend was freely commented on, though at times one was led to wonder how much bias there was in some of the opinion expressed.

Whilst the reverend gentleman will not admit that Socialism can be a success in his sermon on Social Ethics he gave an out and out denunciation of reguery practised by M.D.'s, L.J.D.'s and D.D.'s, whilst lawyers were seated severely the ministers who were silent on social questions did not escape a most severe condemnation, though of the difficulties in this line he would as a minister speak sympathetically. With the coming warmer weather an outdoor propaganda will be the order of the day, as the public parks are closed they will likely be carried on a la Salvation Army style, a pitch here and there at the street corners, perhaps a band to march by. A. DeGEE, Toronto, Ont.

### PLATFORM

#### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Adopted at the Chicago Convention.

THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of the United States, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise

#### Belong to the People in Common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations on that class.

#### Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy,

#### Labor is Robbed

of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage-slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocrats may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the

#### People May Be Kept in Bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence; and,

Whereas, The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other Capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the people to organize with a view to the substitution of the

#### Co-operative Commonwealth

for the present state of planless production, industrial war, and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

We call upon them to unite with us in a mighty effort to gain by all practicable means the political power.

In the meantime, and with a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor, we present the following demands:

#### Social Demands.

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.
2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.
3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, waterworks, gasworks, electric plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises; but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.
4. The public lands to be declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.
5. Legal incorporation by the states of local trades unions which have no national organization.
6. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
7. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.
8. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.
9. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.
10. School education of all children under 14 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous, and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books etc., where necessary.
11. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

12. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and of the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

13. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation.)

14. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

15. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

#### Political Demands.

1. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.
2. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.
3. municipal self government.
4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.
5. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.
6. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

### BOSTON COURSE OF LECTURES.

The People's Union of Boston, Mass., has arranged for the following meetings, to be held at the corner of Harrison avenue and Bennett street:

Tuesday Evening, May 7th—Morris Winchewsky, the noted journalist and poet. Subject: "Socialism in Germany."

Thursday Evening, May 9th—George E. McNeill. Subject: "The History of the Labor Movement in America in All Its Phases."

Saturday Evening, May 11th—Dr. P. P. Field. Subject: "Educational Psychology."

Tuesday Evening, May 14th—Wm. Murray. Subject: "Personal Reminiscences of Wendell Phillips."

Thursday Evening, May 16th—"WHY I AM

A Single Taxer—H. F. Chase.  
A Pure and Simple Trade Unionist—J. F. O'Sullivan.

A New Trade Unionist—H. Abrahams.  
A Populist—Mason A. Green.  
A Socialist.

Saturday Evening, May 18th—C. W. Mowbray. Subject: "The Principles of Anarchist Communism."

Tuesday Evening, May 21st—Louis Wolfson, of Lynn. Subject: "A New Declaration of Independence."

Thursday Evening, May 23rd—Dr. F. Van Elderen. Subject: "The Solution of the Labor Problem."

Saturday Evening, May 25th—Social and entertainment.

Tuesday Evening, May 28th—P. O'Neill Larkin. Subject: "A Comment Upon the Topics of the Day."

Thursday Evening, May 30th—Dr. A. Rovinsky. Subject: "M. Nordau's Degeneration."

Saturday Evening, June 1st—C. W. Curtis. Subject: "Benjamin Kid's Social Evolution."

### A LIGHTNING MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC.

In these trying times of depression we are all glad to welcome a message of general interest and benefit to the public; the messages of our Governors and public men are more eagerly read than ever before; legislation everywhere is directed towards improvement and relief; our great physicians and scientific men are directing all their thoughts and energies to the discoveries of remedies to more successfully battle against diseases of all kinds, and so we may say we have a brighter future before us, but nevertheless there are in every house and home the little enemies of the human race against whom all lawmakers and physicians are powerless; we refer to the roaches, bedbugs, rats, mice, flies, ants and all other vermin and insects; against these we have declared war and are in the fight to win; every housekeeper will receive the news with joy that we have so perfected our Heinrich's Lightning Paste that the same is now sold under guarantee by all druggists that it will absolutely rid your house of these intruders. All we ask is a fair trial, and you will thank us afterwards.

Remember Heinrich's Lightning Paste is sold by all druggists, price 25 cents a box. Respectfully yours,

HEINRICH DRUG SPECIALTY CO., Sole props., 300 South Fourteenth street, St. Louis, Mo.

To all Danish sections and Comrades: A little song-book has been issued by Comrade Samuel Johnson. The collection contains 32 songs and is sold for 15 cents retail. For further particulars address in English or Danish, Samuel Johnson, 607 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

Socialism is an eloquent and unanswerable argument for all the social, industrial and political ills of this unhappy afflicted country.

Labor has nothing to lose and everything to gain by insisting upon the whole of what it wants. Long possession should not justify the holding of a stolen article. If a man steals your coat you would not take it back a shred at a time.